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## Mrs. Ella Flagg Young Is Elected President of the N. E. A. Today

### OPPOSITION SPREADS IN CRUSADE BEGUN TO SUPPRESS PICTURES

Reno Prize Fight Reproductions Already Placed Under a Ban in Many States and Movement Is Growing.

### ACCEPT CHALLENGE

Christian Endeavor Secretary to Meet Contest of Ban in the Courts by the Promoters of Exhibits.

The crusade started by the Christian Endeavor Society officials in Boston against the exhibition of the moving pictures of the Reno, Nev., prize fight, continues to gain more and more widespread support.

The challenge of the motion picture syndicate, whose chief promoter says today that it will contest the attempts of states and cities to suppress the intended exhibition of the Reno prize fight pictures, has been accepted by Secretary William Shaw, general secretary of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, in a statement today as follows:

"All that has been done thus far in the attempt to prohibit the exhibition of motion pictures of the Reno prize fight has been but preliminary skirmishes for position, if the report in the press that the syndicate controlling the pictures is going to appeal to the courts for protection, is correct.

"The only reason for permitting their display is a financial one. Money is the only thing to be considered.

"The demoralization of our people and the degradation of manhood do not count. They would have us forget the dishonor of our Independence day, the development of lawlessness, multiple lawlessness accompanying the fight.

"We accept the challenge, and if I know anything about the temper of our people, the syndicate will be in worse difficulties when his seconds throw up the sponge.

"This is to be a fight to the finish, and I hope the decent people of every city and town will get into it at once. If the authorities are blind, let the people open their eyes. Let Lynn and Brockton, whose mayors are reported in favor of the pictures, take notice.

"The men that are interested in the fight are in the minority, while the women and children are practically unanimous against it.

"Let the voice of the mothers be heard on this question."

The following letter was received today by Secretary Shaw:

Mr. Charles Schott, Dear Sir—Replying to your letter of the 15th, Mr. Edison directs me to write you that the fight and prize fight pictures are taken by "pirates," and we cannot control them.

We are trying to stop them and have suits now in court. Mr. Edison directs me to write you that you can publish the correspondence. Yours very truly, H. S. MILLER.

Manager for Mr. Edison, Orange, N. J. Fifteen assurances of support in the form of telegrams and letters, have already been received at the Boston headquarters, and many more are on the way. These are mainly from governors of various states, and the general substance of them is that the state executives will recommend to the mayors of the cities that the pictures be prohibited.

The following telegrams were received and made public today from the Governors of several states in regard to the exhibition of motion pictures of the recent prize fight in Reno.

Indiana—Jurisdiction exclusively with mayors and police departments. Have publicly expressed my disapproval of exhibition.—M. R. Marshall.

Alabama—I will take pleasure in recommending the prohibition of exhibition of prize fight pictures.—B. R. Comer.

Michigan—Legal department of Michigan holds that motion picture shows not prohibited by state law can be suppressed, if necessary, by mayors and chiefs of police acting under city ordinances.—Fred M. Warner.

Montana—Laws of Montana do not seem sufficiently specific to prevent exhibitions of prize fight pictures. I believe such exhibitions can serve no useful purpose and may in many instances produce harmful results. I shall be glad to know such pictures were not shown in this state.—Edwin L. Norris.

South Dakota—I assuredly stand with the governors for the promotion of law and order and approve the prohibiting of all exhibitions tending to operate against the same.—R. H. Bessey.

Maine—Governor Fernald has sent an addition to his telegram Wednesday, as follows: I am glad to join the governors in recommending that pictures of the fight be prohibited in the interests of peace and morals. They are already

(Continued on Page Five, Column One.)

### SAN FRANCISCO WANTS THE NEXT BIG CONVENTION

They have been booming San Francisco for the 1911 convention place and are holding the historic California grizzly bear flag adopted after the revolt from Mexico. They all wear badges consisting of a poppy and a yellow ribbon inscribed "N.E.A., San Francisco, 1911."



GROUP OF MEMBERS OF CALIFORNIA STATE DELEGATION STANDING ON STEPS OF HOTEL BRUNSWICK.

The men in the front row are, from left to right: Duncan MacKinnon, superintendent of schools, San Diego; Edward P. Churchill of the Fresno high school; A. H. Abbot of the San Jose high school; Fred Moorehouse, manager of the San Francisco branch of the Macmillan Company; Alfred Roncovieri, superintendent of schools, San Francisco; P. S. Woolsey, manager of the San Francisco branch of the American Book Company; H. H. Chamberlain of Pasadena, treasurer of the National Education Association; E. L. Hardy, president of the State Normal school, San Diego; President Matthews of the normal school of Tempe, Arizona, and J. C. McClymonds, superintendent of schools, Oakland.

### MRS. ELLA F. YOUNG'S CAREER AS TEACHER COVERS LONG PERIOD

Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, whose importance in educational circles since her election nearly a year ago as superintendent of schools of Chicago has become national, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., 1845, the daughter of Theodore and Jane (Reed) Flagg. She is a graduate of the Chicago high school and the Chicago normal school and has the degree of doctor of philosophy from the University of Chicago.

She was married in Chicago in 1868 to William Young, but has been engaged in teaching since 1862. She was a district superintendent of schools of Chicago from 1887 to 1899 and professor of education in the University of Chicago from 1899 to 1905. She was principal of the Chicago normal school from 1905 until the time of her election by the school board as superintendent of schools to succeed Edwin G. Cooley. She has been a member of the Illinois state board of education since 1888.

Mrs. Young has written extensively on educational subjects. Among her writings are "Isolation in the School," "Ethics in the School" and "Some Types of Modern Educational Theory." Besides various monographs, she has been editor of the Educational Bi-Monthly since 1906. Mrs. Young was regarded, at the time

(Continued on Page Nine, Column Seven.)

### Western Woman Educator Whose Supporters Insist Should Be Voted Honor



MRS. ELLA FLAGG YOUNG. Superintendent of Chicago schools, whose candidacy is main topic of Boston session of teachers.

### Colorado State Normal School Principal N. E. A. Dark Horse Candidate



ZACHARIAH XENOPHON SNYDER. In the nominating committee today he polled 28 votes to Mrs. Ella Flagg Young's 19.

### CANDIDATE HAS BEEN IN TEACHING SERVICE ABOUT THIRTY YEARS

President Zachariah Xenophon Snyder of the Colorado state normal school at Greeley, who is a candidate for the presidency of the National Education Association, was born at Reagentown, Westmoreland, Pennsylvania, April 31, 1850. His parents were Daniel and Catherine Snyder. He received his preparatory education at Mt. Pleasant Classical Institute, from 1869 to 1871, and was graduated from Waynesburg College in 1876, receiving the degree of Ph.D. from that institution in 1886. He was principal of the graded schools of Wisconsin, Pa., professor of higher mathematics and natural history in Waynesburg College 1882 and 1883, principal of the graded schools of Greensburg, Pa., 1884-1887; superintendent of city schools of Reading, Pa., 1887-1889, and president of the Indiana, Pa., state normal school, 1889-1891, in which latter year he became president of the Greeley, Col., institution. He married Maggie E. Smith at Scottsdale, Pa., in 1876.

B. & M. PHONE GIRLS PAY RAISED. The dozen telephone girls employed by the Boston & Maine at the North station were made happy Wednesday. They received an advance of 10 per cent.

### CHICAGO'S SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS BY CLOSE VOTE DEFEATS DR. Z. X. SNYDER

### CALIFORNIA TRYING HARD TO GET N. E. A. FOR SAN FRANCISCO

Superintendent of Schools Roncovieri of That City Points Out Inducements for 1911 Convention.

### PROMISE LOW FARE

Declares Roads Guarantee a Round-Trip Ticket at One-Way Rate—Hotels, He Says, Not to Raise Tariff.

The California state delegation to the N. E. A. convention is determined that the next meeting place of the association shall be in San Francisco and the campaign which they have been carrying on seems to have little if any opposition. Alfred Roncovieri, superintendent of schools of San Francisco, will today place the claims of his city before the annual meeting of the active members in the New Old South church which meets at noon.

Mr. Roncovieri said this morning that he would urge the approval of San Francisco as the meeting place for 1911 because for one thing his state would guarantee an addition of 7000 new members and its rehabilitated condition of today could accommodate 40,000 visitors. The railroads west of Chicago, Mr. Roncovieri said, consisting of five transcontinental roads, had agreed with him before he left the state for Boston to give a one way fare for the round trip. He considered the concessions to be extremely liberal as they included stopover privileges at any point on the different routes and allowed the traveler to go or come by way of Los Angeles.

Mr. Roncovieri considers the fact that the city has 100 first class hotels today as most remarkable, when four years ago they could not take care of themselves, being obliged to resort to tents. The rehabilitation of the city has been rapid and Mr. Roncovieri says that the city can readily take care of 40,000 delegates in addition to the thousands of Californians who will come into the city for the convention. He has the guarantee of the Hotel Men's Association that the hotel rates in the city and along the way will not be raised.

Mr. Roncovieri will put forward the beautiful climate of his native state, its position on the coast and the place which it holds in the hearts of travelers who have visited its beautiful suburbs and surrounding country. Hundreds of poppies, the state flower, have been distributed by the state delegation from its headquarters in the Hotel Brunswick, and the little streamers attached setting forth the appeal "N. E. A. San Francisco 1911" are booming the claims of the far West.

SOCIALISTS NAME CANDIDATE. MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The social Democratic referendum to nominate a state ticket resulted in the naming of W. A. Jacobs of Racine for Governor.

### WINNER GETS GREAT OVATION ON FLOOR OF THE BIG CONVENTION

Women Delegates Jubilant Over Success of Their Candidate—Friends of Dr. Snyder Good Natured.

### VOTE TAKEN LATE

Ballot Is Made Unanimous at 2 P. M. and the Rest of the State Stands as Made by the Committee.

Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, superintendent of the Chicago public schools, was elected president of the National Education Association this afternoon at 2:15 o'clock by a unanimous vote, defeating Dr. Zachariah X. Snyder, head of the Colorado state normal school, who had been nominated on the "regular" slate. It was an "insurgent" victory.

The vote was made unanimous at 2 p. m. amid great cheering by the delegates. The rest of the ticket nominated by the committee was elected. The next big thing on the program was the selection of the meeting place for 1911.

Amid the most stirring scenes which ever enveloped a convention of the National Education Association, nearly 1200 active members met at the New Old South church, Copley square, today to choose a president.

The choice was between Zachariah Xenophon Snyder, president of the state normal school of Greeley, Col., president in preference to Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, superintendent of schools of Chicago.

The all-absorbing question of the convention was the adoption of the majority report of the nominating committee, which presented the name of Dr. Zachariah Snyder of Colorado for president over the minority report naming Mrs. Young for president.

Mrs. Katharine Devereaux Blake of New York made the motion to have the minority report adopted and declared at 2:10 o'clock this afternoon that there was no doubt of Mrs. Young's victory.

On the vote to substitute the minority report by the nominating committee, Mrs. Young was credited with 617 to 373 votes.

A vote on the floor might be called for but the vote to substitute means practically that Mrs. Young is elected president of the association for the coming year.

### Tellers Begin Gathering Ballots Amid Commotion

At 1:30 o'clock the first balloting commenced with 12 tellers collecting the ballots.

A commotion took place before the tellers were assigned to their sections, and order was restored only after President Joyner threatened to have the disturbers ejected.

From the rap of the gavel of President James G. Joyner at noon confusion reigned during many attempts of both sides to gain advantage.

Mrs. Katharine D. Blake of New York took the lead for the Young forces and made an impassioned appeal for her candidate.

Tellers were then appointed and after an hour's debate the ballot was taken. An attempt to get a preliminary rising vote was defeated.

Throughout the proceedings the greatest excitement reigned through the church with cries of "play fair" and "come out in the open" being heard from all sections of the church.

The nominating committee presented these names for officers to the N. E. A. convention at 12:15 p. m. today:

For president, Z. X. Snyder, Colorado; for treasurer, P. W. Springer, Michigan; for vice-presidents, James Y. Joyner, Raleigh, N. C.; Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, Chicago, Ill.; F. L. Cook, Springfield, S. D.; George A. McFarland, Valley City, N. D.; Thomas C. Miller, Shepherdstown, W. Va.; Charles S. Fos, Reading, Pa.; Homer H. Swerley, Cedar Falls, Ia.; F. O. Hayes, Alva, Okla.; E. T. Fairchild, Topeka, Kan.; Samuel Avery, Lincoln, Neb.; C. A. Dunaway, Bozeman, Mont.

And for directors for the states and territories the following: Alabama, John W. Abernethy; Arizona, A. J. Matthews; Arkansas, George B. Cook; California, Duncan MacKinnon; Colorado, (Continued on Page Four, Column One.)

### "Now for the Reception!"

Happy group leaving headquarters for Harvard University's welcome to delegates.



ONE OF MANY DEPARTURES FROM THE OLD ART MUSEUM. Five thousand teachers enjoyed the hospitality of the famous school on Wednesday afternoon, where a triple "receiving line" was formed and refreshments were enjoyed.

### A SURVEY OF TODAY'S FEATURES.

Contest for the presidency of the N. E. A. is carried into the convention by supporters of Mrs. Ella Flagg Young.

Nominating committee gives Mrs. Young 19, Z. X. Snyder 28 votes.

W. A. Hawkins makes plea with educators for inculcating honesty, accuracy, persistency and courtesy in public school pupils, as part of business equipment.

President Faunce of Brown discusses the relation of college faculties and fraternities.

There are 13 departmental or association sessions today, beside the convention and the general session of the N. E. A.

Reception to visiting teachers by the Boston Teachers Club in the convention rooms of the old Art Museum from 4 to 6 o'clock this afternoon.

Reception by Boston Elementary Teachers' Club at Hotel Somerset this evening.

Lecture by Miss Alicia M. Keyes on work of Claude Monet at new Museum of Fine Arts at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Visits to playgrounds under jurisdiction of Boston public schools this afternoon.

Dramatic readings under auspices of Boston Equal Suffrage Association at 4:30 o'clock in Jacob Sleeper hall.

Meeting of new board of directors of N. E. A. in Trinity parish house at 4:30 o'clock today.

### "Where Shall We Go?"

Two N. E. A. teachers pausing on steps at convention headquarters to consult guidebooks.



A DAILY INCIDENT WITH MANY OF THE DELEGATES. The problem of how to reach all of the seventeen places where meetings are being held must be solved by thousands of the strangers in Boston, and programs and street guides are in great demand.



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## News of the World Told by Cable and Correspondence

### ARE TO HAVE FULL DEBATE AND VOTE ON SUFFRAGE BILL

(Special Correspondence of The Monitor.) LONDON—Within a few days of the reception of the two deputations, the one in favor and the other opposed to the woman's franchise bill by Mr. Asquith, Mr. Shackleton, the Labor member for Ulster, asked the prime minister if he could see his way to give the House an early opportunity of discussing on second reading the bill for the parliamentary enfranchisement of women. Mr. Asquith replied that in view of the exigencies of other parliamentary business and their own announced decision not to prosecute further contentious legislation, they could do no more this session than give time before the close of the session for a full debate and a division on the second reading of the bill. Neither the promoters nor the opponents of the bill may be said to be satisfied with the statement of the prime minister, for the promoters were anxious that the measure should be discussed at an early date in order that, in the event of the bill passing the second reading, they might have the opportunity of agitating for further facilities, while the opponents of the bill hoped that the debate on the second reading might have been avoided altogether.

### WORK IS BEGUN ON SIR W. WILLCOCKS' IRRIGATION SCHEME

(Special to The Monitor.) CONSTANTINOPLE—The extensive irrigation projects planned by Sir W. Willcocks in the country lying between the Tigris and the Euphrates have now been commenced, and their progress depends chiefly on the readiness and ability of the Turkish government to allocate funds for the work. Ample unskilled labor is available, and everything seems to favor the progress of the scheme. The Ottoman government has agreed to allot a sum of \$2,250,000, which should provide for the most pressing needs of the situation; but it is estimated that complete provision for all the works which it is hoped to carry out will require a sum of not less than \$7,375,000.

### GET CONTRACT FOR NEW RAILWAY

(Special to The Monitor.) VANCOUVER, B. C.—The Northern Construction Company has been awarded the contract for the 40-mile section of the Canadian Northern railway from Port Mann up the Fraser river valley, and will begin construction one day ahead of the time agreed upon with the provincial government. It is expected that the work will be pushed as rapidly as possible.

### COBALT SUMMER SCHOOL.

(Special to The Monitor.) COBALT, Ont.—Prof. R. H. Richards, a world-wide authority on ore dressing, has arrived here to conduct a summer school. He is head of the mining engineering course at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Boston.

### AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON.  
AMERICAN MUSIC HALL—"The Battle."  
KEITH'S—Vaudeville.  
MAJESTIC—"East Lynne."  
PARK—"The Man from Home."

NEW YORK.  
ACADEMY—"The Girl of the Golden West."  
AMERICAN—Vaudeville.  
ASTOR—"Seven Days."  
CASINO—"The Mikado."  
HAMMERSTEIN'S—Vaudeville.  
KEITH & PROCTOR'S Fifth Avenue—Vaudeville.  
PLAZA—Vaudeville.

CHICAGO.  
AMERICAN—Vaudeville.  
COLONIAL—"Madame Sherry."  
GARRICK—"A Man's World."  
MAJESTIC—Vaudeville.  
LYRIC—"The Cheater."  
OLYMPIA—"The Fortune Hunter."  
WHITNEY—"My Cinderella Girl."  
PRINCESS—"Baby Mine."

### TOO MANY ENTRIES FOR AVIATION MEET AT BOURNEMOUTH

(Special to The Monitor.) BOURNEMOUTH—As has already been announced, the Bournemouth aviation meeting will be held early this month. The committee formed for the management, find that it is impossible to accept all the entries that have been made. A number of continental airmen have signified their intention of competing, and a number of British airmen will also be present. It is expected that not more than 15 of the entries will be accepted as it is considered that this number will be sufficient to insure a satisfactory meeting.

LONDON—Not much has been heard recently of Mr. S. F. Cody. It appears, however, that he has for some time been fully occupied in constructing an aeroplane embodying some entirely new features. The main difference between the new biplane and the former machine with which he had made a number of flights, is the single screw placed at the rear of the aeroplane instead of the two propellers employed in his original flying machine. Owing to the length and design of the propeller, Mr. Cody expects to attain a very high rate of speed with the new machine, and if an opinion may be formed from the short flight made recently at Aldershot, he has certainly accomplished his object. In spite of a wind, and against the advice of his friends, Mr. Cody started the engine of his new machine, and soon rose into the air to a height of about 100 feet, when he flew across the plain. Just as the airman was about to land, however, a gust of wind caught the biplane, with the result that he came somewhat precipitately to earth, the framework being very considerably damaged.

### WELLINGTON FLAG AGAIN PRESENTED

(Special to The Monitor.) LONDON—The Duke of Wellington was presented with the Stratfield estates in Hampshire by a grateful country at the conclusion of the battle of Waterloo. In connection with this gift from the nation, an interesting condition was made, namely, that the Duke of Wellington should on each anniversary of the great battle place the Wellington flag over the bust of the first duke in the Guard Chamber at Windsor castle. This banner which is presented to the sovereign every year on the anniversary of the battle, was taken to Windsor Castle recently by a representative of the Duke of Wellington.

### TO STUDY STORAGE DAMS.

ST. JOHN, N. S.—Members of the international waterways commission will traverse the western tributaries of the St. Johns river to study the question of storage dams.

### GREAT BRITAIN WILL NOW ASK NATIONS TO CONFER

(Special to The Monitor.) LONDON—The closing session of the international congress of chambers of commerce was held at the Hotel Cecil recently. On resuming the discussion of the question of the enforcement of judgments and arbitral awards pronounced in foreign countries, the chairman announced that the British government were willing to call a conference on this subject if they were supported by a resolution of the congress to this effect, a statement which was warmly welcomed. The resolution was unanimously voted. The resolution moved the day previously in favor of reciprocity between all commercial countries for the enforcement of judgments and arbitral awards was also passed. A paper was read by M. Bodden of Brussels on behalf of M. Charles Legrand of Paris, on the subject of the false marking of goods, and advocating the modification of article four of the Madrid convention which deals with false marks and origin of merchandise. He also advocated the drafting of a series of special agreements embodying a list of these products whose design would be guaranteed independently of the legal authority of the tribunals of each country. A preliminary inquiry, he maintained, was necessary for the object of formulating

### NEWSPAPER MEN TO TOUR SURVEY OF NEW CANADIAN RAILWAY

(Special to The Monitor.) EDMONTON, Alberta—Under the auspices of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway a party of prominent English, American and Canadian newspaper men will tour the surveyed route of the railway from this city to Prince Rupert for the purpose of examining the country and taking an inventory of its attractions from the tourist point of view. They will place the result of their observations before the public in both picture and story, as a well-known Canadian artist is one of the party.

What is to be a more unique press party is that being arranged for by J. K. Cornwall, M. P. P. Mr. Cornwall has invited about 20 representatives of leading newspapers and magazines to make a tour to the Peace River country under his own direction. The trip will occupy six weeks, and will be made by rail, carriage, automobile and steamer.

### CHILDREN SEE DRESS REHEARSAL

(Special Correspondence of The Monitor.) LONDON—A final full-dress rehearsal of the army pageant which is about to be held in the grounds of Fulham palace was witnessed by some 6000 school children recently. A luncheon was given before the rehearsal at which Lord Chylesmore presided, and at which were present Sir George and Lady White, Field Marshal Lord Grenfell, Admiral Sir A. H. Mackham and many others. In the opening scene is witnessed a review in Greenwich park in the presence of Queen Elizabeth and the lord mayor of London. The ancient and picturesque custom of the maypole dance is represented, and after the review a discussion takes place between the mayor and aldermen as to the advisability of sending the Queen's army to assist the people of Flushing, who were being threatened by the Spaniards. The next scene depicts the British and Spanish forces. These are but two of the many scenes which go to make up a most magnificent display.

### TO SURVEY GREAT LAKES.

OTTAWA, Ont.—Sir John Murray, of Edinburgh, Scotland, one of the best known naturalists in the United Kingdom, is in this city with the object of undertaking a physical and biological survey of the Great lakes.

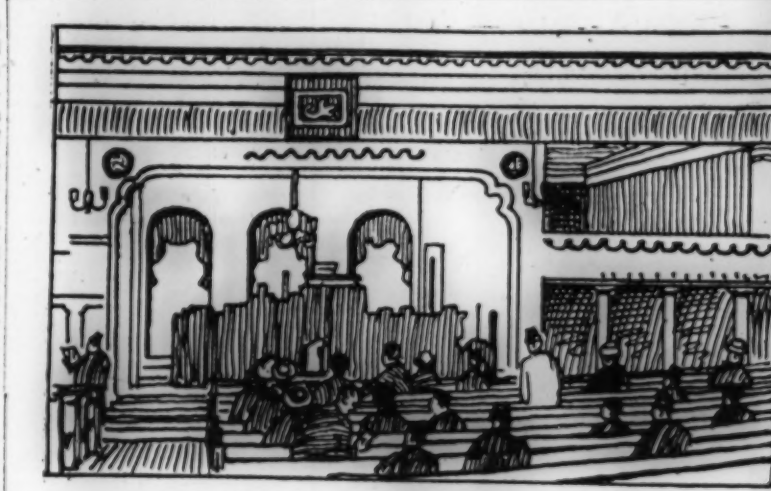
### DEBATE CHURCH AFFAIR IN CORTES

MADRID—Religious debates are being held in both houses of Parliament. The bishop of Madrid, leading the attack in the Senate, claimed that the laws of the church are the laws of the country because the constitution makes Catholicism the state religion. Premier Canalejas in reply declared that the invasion of state sovereignty by the church was no longer tolerable. "I know that a conspiracy exists to accomplish my downfall," he said. "Whether it succeeds or not does not matter as the time has come when Spain will place herself abreast of modern nations." Premier Canalejas declared that even the laic schools should have a religious and moral basis. In case of a break between the Vatican and the Spanish government, Cardinal Merry de Val, papal secretary of state, it was announced today, would resign his position. He would not wish to remain in a position where his national feelings would clash with his official duties.

### British Government Backing Turkey's Cretan Policy

(Special Correspondence of The Monitor.) LONDON—The campaign instituted in the German and Austrian papers on the subject of Crete has come to an untimely end. The categorical statements by Sir Edward Grey in the House of Commons have been followed by the not less categorical statements of Rifaat Pasha in the Turkish Chamber. Speaking of his continental tour, the minister for foreign affairs declared that he had found that the protecting powers had made no change in their attitude on the Cretan question. All recent reports, he declared, with regard to the altered attitude of the British government, were unfounded. Indeed, so far from there being any alteration, the British government had repeatedly given proofs of its friendship, which had been accentuated by Sir Edward Grey in his eloquent speech in favor of Turkey. It would be unfortunate, he concluded, to permit any wrong idea of the friendly relations of the two governments to get into circulation, and he felt bound to make this declaration in order to give the most absolute denial to the statements of the local members.

As a result of the action taken by the Cretan deputies, it is not improbable that the powers may determine upon the reoccupation of the island. The withdrawal of the occupying force was protested against at the time by the Turkish government, and it has resulted in such



IN SESSION.  
Turkish Chamber, where Rifaat Pasha made his speech on Cretan question.

diplomatic difficulties to Greece, that it is not impossible that the government at Athens may itself be entirely in sympathy with its return. That the proposal has been made, there is no doubt; that it will be acted upon, is far from improbable. If this should prove to be the case, the only effect of the headstrong action of the Cretan deputies will have been the setback of their hopes for a further period.

### MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS BRING CLIMAX IN GERMANY

(Special Correspondence of The Monitor.) BERLIN—The ministerial appointments have brought matters to a climax, which is thought by many will precede a chancellor crisis at no very far date. All the Left parties, from the National Liberals to the extreme Socialists, are making common cause against the Conservative-Catholic coalition. The National Liberals have published a manifesto disclaiming all and any connection with Herr von Bethmann Hollweg's policy, declaring the recent change in the cabinet means absolute surrender to the Conservative-Clerical "Bloc." The manifesto is couched in very sharp terms, and concludes by saying the chancellor has entirely dissipated the last shred of patriotic feeling which united the bourgeois parties three years ago.

The threatened tax upon theater tickets is meeting with universal and determined opposition. Berlin is, however, badly in need of funds; the proposed tax is expected to bring in something like 6,000,000 marks, so that the municipality will hardly prove amenable. The question has now been handed over to a commission, and it is believed the surcharge will be enforced before the year is out. It is contended that the tax is directly opposed to the education, cultivation and innocent recreation of the masses, while the financial difficulties of many Berlin theaters are already known to be considerable. The Berlin Actors' Association has sent in a memorial to the municipality protesting against the measure, and quoting the advantageous position of other German cities, such as Frankfurt and Elberfeld, whose authorities materially subsidize the theaters, in view of the educational

tendency of the drama. Letters of sympathy and encouragement to their German colleagues have been sent by all the leading Paris managers, who are themselves suffering keenly under a similar tax.

Last Wednesday was the inauguration of a new era in German aeronautics. The first passenger airship, Zeppelin VII, made her maiden voyage, and made it brilliantly, despite not altogether favorable atmospheric conditions. She ascended from Friedrichshafen before daybreak, and arrived at Dusseldorf, her destination, a few minutes past noon, having done a distance of 250 miles in nine hours, frequently reaching over 45 miles an hour. Count Zeppelin himself steered the magnificent ship, and there were 13 persons on board. The airship can carry petrol for a voyage of 600 miles. Her length is 148 meters, her diameter 14 meters, and the motors can develop 400 horsepower. The regular crew numbers nine, and there are two passenger saloons, paneled in mahogany and comfortably furnished. The entire sides of the saloons are fitted with glass, so that from every point a view can be obtained. There is a restaurant on board, where light refreshments and cold meats are obtainable. The voyage is described by one of the passengers as superb. The route taken was the beautiful Rhine valley. Everywhere crowds of enthusiastic people cheered the ship as she sailed over them, and Count Zeppelin, on arrival, was subjected to ovations. The regular service has now commenced; at present the price of a "Zeppelin" ticket for one of the shorter trips is high—200 marks, but should all go on as anticipated the fee is to be reduced.

### RAIL DELEGATES ON ALPINE OUTING

BERNE—Some 650 delegates and friends attending the international railway congress, including a number from the United States, went to Interlaken and the Oberland today, instead of the 500 originally expected. One large detachment was conducted to Kandersteg, where the delegates inspected one end of the famous Lotschberg tunnel. Another large contingent spent the day in Interlaken. A third division was conducted by Herr Hartmann to Beatenberg to visit the Beatus cave; a fourth went on to the Schynige Platte, where the floral display attracts. Other divisions visited Murren which is at present a curious mixture of patches of late snow and of crocuses and other high Alpine summer flowers, the Wengernalp, the Scheidegg and the Jungfrau railway. The last was the largest division of all including about 300 persons. The Swiss federal railway entertained the delegates and their wives at luncheon on the summit of these peaks. This evening the visitors will be entertained at a banquet in the Hotel Metropole and Victoria, Interlaken.

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MADRID—Religious debates are being held in both houses of Parliament. The bishop of Madrid, leading the attack in the Senate, claimed that the laws of the church are the laws of the country because the constitution makes Catholicism the state religion. Premier Canalejas in reply declared that the invasion of state sovereignty by the church was no longer tolerable. "I know that a conspiracy exists to accomplish my downfall," he said. "Whether it succeeds or not does not matter as the time has come when Spain will place herself abreast of modern nations." Premier Canalejas declared that even the laic schools should have a religious and moral basis. In case of a break between the Vatican and the Spanish government, Cardinal Merry de Val, papal secretary of state, it was announced today, would resign his position. He would not wish to remain in a position where his national feelings would clash with his official duties.

### TREATY WITH JAPAN DEFINES INTERESTS IN RUSSIAN FAR EAST

ST. PETERSBURG—The Russo-Japanese convention covering interests of the two nations in the far east, which was signed on Monday by M. Iswolsky, minister of foreign affairs, and Ambassador Motono for Japan, expresses the sincere attachment of the two governments to the principles of the Russo-Japanese convention of July 30, 1907. It states that they desire by the present instrument to develop and perfect the arrangements of that treaty. With the object of facilitating communications and commerce between the two nations, they pledge their friendly cooperation to the task of improving the service of the railroads and agree to abstain from all harmful competition. They express the determination to observe the status quo in Manchuria, as defined by the treaties, conventions and other existing arrangements between Russia, Japan and China. The convention contains a clause providing that in case events occur of such nature as to menace the status quo the contracting powers will enter, each time, into communication with the object of agreeing on measures for the maintenance of the status quo. The technical agreement regarding traffic rates and other details of railway administration is not yet ready for publication.

STATUE TO WALDECK-ROUSSEAU. PARIS—A colossal monument to Waldeck-Rousseau, former premier of France, erected in the Tuilleries gardens by public subscription, was dedicated with imposing ceremonies Wednesday. President Fallieres, Prime Minister Briand and Minister of Public Works and Posts Millerand made speeches.

### MISSIONS TO ANNOUNCE KING.

LONDON—Five special missions will leave England shortly to announce to foreign courts the accession of King George V. The envoys include Earl Rosebery, Earl Roberts, the Earl of Granard and the Marquis of Northampton.

AMERICAN SUFFRAGE WORKERS. LONDON—Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont and Miss Inez Mulholland, the American suffragettes, have arrived here.

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# Leading Events in Athletic World

## NEW YORK DIVIDES A DOUBLE-HEADER WITH BOSTON AMERICANS

Philadelphia Takes a Close Contest From Washington, Cleveland Defeats Chicago and St. Louis Beats Detroit

## TWO GAMES TODAY

### AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Philadelphia	45	22	.675
New York	42	25	.625
Detroit	41	26	.610
Boston	39	28	.580
Cleveland	38	29	.567
Chicago	36	31	.538
Washington	35	32	.520
St. Louis	34	33	.508

### Games Wednesday.

New York 2, Boston 2.  
Boston 5, New York 3.  
Philadelphia 3, Washington 2.  
St. Louis 7, Detroit 4.  
Cleveland 5, Chicago 4.

### Games Today.

Boston at New York.  
Philadelphia at Washington.

New York and Boston divided their double-header in the American league Wednesday, the former winning the first game 3 to 2 and the latter the second 5 to 3. Philadelphia won a close game from Washington, 3 to 2. St. Louis defeated the champions 7 to 4, while Cleveland won an exciting game from Chicago 5 to 4.

## NEW YORK AND BOSTON DIVIDE.

**NEW YORK.**—The New York and Boston Americans broke even in Wednesday's double-header. The home team won the first game, 3 to 2; the visitors took the second game, 5 to 3. Pitcher Quinn's sacrifice fly brought in the winning run in the early evening. In the second contest Boston gained the decision by making four runs in the opening. The scores:

	(First Game)	(Second Game)
Innings	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
New York	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 3	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 3
Boston	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2
Batteries	Quinn andweeney; Cloutier and Carrigan.	Quinn andweeney; Cloutier and Carrigan.

**PHILADELPHIA AMERICANS WIN.**—WASHINGTON.—The Philadelphia Americans defeated Washington Wednesday, 3 to 2. Morgan was strong at critical points and was given better support. Two of the visitors' runs being scored on errors. Lelivelt's batting and Collins' fielding were the features. The score:

### PHILADELPHIA AMERICANS WIN.

WASHINGTON — The Philadelphia Americans defeated Washington Wednesday, 3 to 2. Morgan was strong at critical points and was given better support, two of the visitors' runs being scored on errors. Lelivelt's batting and Collins' fielding were the features. The

**ST. LOUIS TAKES ANOTHER.**—DETROIT.—The St. Louis Americans defeated Detroit Wednesday for the third time. The score was 7 to 4. The visitors bunched five hits—two of which were very lucky—in the fifth, and drove Killian off the rubber. Works, who succeeded him, was hit at opportune times in the closing stages. The score:

Philadelphia..... 0 2 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0  
 Washington..... 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0—2 12 2  
 Batteries, Morgan and Donohue; Groom  
 and Breckendorf, Umpires, Perrine and  
 Egan.

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**ST. LOUIS TAKES ANOTHER.**  
 DETROIT—The St. Louis Americans  
 defeated Detroit Wednesday for the

**CLEVELAND BEATS CHICAGO.**—CLEVELAND.—The Cleveland Americans defeated Chicago, 5 to 4, in the final game of the year between those clubs in Cleveland Wednesday. Koestner was invincible until the eighth, when Chicago took the lead for a few minutes. Niles' triple Cleveland tied the score, winning in the ninth on two errors and two hits. Bemis' hit scoring the winning run. The score:

Killian off the rubber. Works, who succeeded him, was hit at opportune times in the closing stages. The score:

Innings.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis.....	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	1	1	7	9	1
Detroit.....	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	4	7	3	

Batteries, Ray and Killifer; Killan, Works and Schmidt. Umpires, Dineen and Connolly.

**TENNIS RESULTS AT WESTCHESTER.**—NEW YORK.—Rex Fincke and F. Frederick Watson, Jr., and the western pair, Louis E. Waldner and P. Gardner, defeated Edgar W. Leonard and Raymond D. Little in the robin round doubles on the turf courts of the Country Club of Westchester Wednesday.

In the first match of the day Fincke and Watson defeated Leonard and Little, 6-4, 7-5. Then Waldner and Gardner overhauled them in easier fashion at 6-1, 6-4. As Leonard and Little have still to meet the Harvard pair, Nathaniel W. Niles and Arthur S. Dabney, their position as tail-enders of the tournament appears certain.

The national champions, Harold H. Hackett and Frederick B. Alexander, won the other match. They defeated the westerners, Waldner and Gardner, 6-2, 6-3. This victory ties the national pair with Fincke and Watson, as each have won two matches and lost none, while the western players have won one and lost two.

## LONG PROGRAM FOR N. E. SHOOT

Contests Start Next Monday and Continue Every Day During the Week—Many Prizes.

**WAKEFIELD, Mass.**—On Monday next the great sixth annual rifle tournament of the New England Military Rifle Association will begin at the Bay State range here and will continue through Saturday, July 16. The chief events will be the New England interstate match on Thursday and Friday between teams of 12 men from each of the New England states, the First Corps cadets company team match for the company championship of New England, the Hancock regimental championship match and the Essex county, Governor Quinby, Colonel Hayden, Governor McLean, Berwick and Cushing individual single entry matches and the General Lawrence, Henry, Shuman, Tanner and Taft (novice) individual re-entry matches.

For revolver shots there will be six matches—the Vaughn, Sears, Aldrich, Reentry 22-cal., Glidden and revolver team match.

Special interest centers around the first corps cadets company match as the trophy will come at this shoot between company A, sixth regiment, M. V. M., of Wakefield, Mass., and company D, first regiment, national guard, of Norway, Me. Trophies, medals and cash prizes will be awarded in each match. Massachusetts has won the interstate match every year since the N. E. M. R. A. shoot was instituted.

The schedule of the week's shoot follows:

Monday, July 11—8 a. m. to 12 m., Tanner individual reentry match, 600 yards; 1:30 p. m. to 6 p. m., reentry practice skirmish. All day, according to target accommodations, Lawrence individual match, 300 yards; Shuman individual match, 300 yards; Taft individual match, 300 yards.

Tuesday, July 12—8 a. m., first corps cadet company team match, 200 and 500 yards; 9 a. m., Berwick individual match, 1000 yards, and Cushing individual match, 800 yards; 1 p. m., state of Maine company team match, 200 and 500 yards; 4 p. m., Essex county individual, 200 yards, rapid fire. All day, according to target accommodations, Lawrence, Henry, Shuman and Taft matches.

Wednesday, July 13—8 a. m., Hancock regimental team match, 200 and 500 yards; 1:30 to 6 p. m., Shuman individual match, 300 yards; 2 p. m., Governor Quinby individual, 200 and 500 yards. All day, according to target accommodations, Lawrence, Henry and Taft individual reentry matches.

Thursday, July 14—8 a. m., New England interstate match, 200 yards, slow fire; 10 a. m., 600 yards, slow fire; 1:30 p. m., 1000 yards, slow fire.

Friday, July 15—8 a. m. to 12 m., Tanner individual reentry match, 600 yards; 8:30 a. m., Massachusetts Rifle Association skirmish run; 10:30 a. m., New England interstate match and All-American match, 200 yards rapid fire; 1:30 p. m., skirmish run. All day, according to target accommodations, Lawrence, Henry, Shuman, Tanner and Taft individual matches.

Saturday, July 16—2 p. m., United States War veterans match, 200 and 500 yards; 2 p. m., revolver team match, 500 yards.

## SEAVER HOLDER OF TENNIS TITLE

Defeats Perry in a Brilliant Match at Springfield Country Club—Five Deuce Games in Last Set.

**SPRINGFIELD, Mass.**—R. C. Seaver of Brookline, former state tennis champion, defeated Lewis Perry, holder of the Connecticut valley championship cup, Wednesday afternoon at the Springfield Country Club.

Seaver's strokes and service were at times inferior to Perry's, but his steady returns and accurate placing put his opponent at his mercy. Perry's best return was a form of lofted and always found Seaver's racket waiting. The first three sets went to Seaver, 6-2, 6-3, 6-3. A large crowd watched the match. George W. Pike, the runner-up in the consolation, acted as umpire.

The battle of the match was in the last set. Seaver never let up his vigorous playing at any point, but in the last set he was taken by surprise by some of Perry's returns. At the net Perry had slightly the advantage, but Seaver played a back court game and sent them back when he was nearly to the wire. Perry had some trouble in the left hand court and Seaver had the skill and good fortune to land most of the difficult ones in that territory. The summary:

First set—Seaver 6, Perry 2.  
Second set—Seaver 6, Perry 3.  
Third set—Seaver 6, Perry 3.

Fourth set—Seaver 6, Perry 3.  
Fifth set—Seaver 6, Perry 3.

Sixth set—Seaver 6, Perry 3.  
Seventh set—Seaver 6, Perry 3.

Eighth set—Seaver 6, Perry 3.  
Ninth set—Seaver 6, Perry 3.

Tenth set—Seaver 6, Perry 3.  
Eleventh set—Seaver 6, Perry 3.

Twelfth set—Seaver 6, Perry 3.  
Thirteenth set—Seaver 6, Perry 3.

Fourteenth set—Seaver 6, Perry 3.  
Fifteenth set—Seaver 6, Perry 3.

Sixteenth set—Seaver 6, Perry 3.  
Seventeenth set—Seaver 6, Perry 3.

Eighteenth set—Seaver 6, Perry 3.  
Nineteenth set—Seaver 6, Perry 3.

Twentieth set—Seaver 6, Perry 3.  
Twenty-first set—Seaver 6, Perry 3.

Twenty-second set—Seaver 6, Perry 3.  
Twenty-third set—Seaver 6, Perry 3.

Twenty-fourth set—Seaver 6, Perry 3.  
Twenty-fifth set—Seaver 6, Perry 3.

## PRESENT CHAMPION LEADS FIELD IN BIG CONNECTICUT PLAY

B. P. Merriman, State Champion and Yale Golfer, Wins Gold Medal in Qualifying Round.

## LOW SCORES RULE

**NEW HAVEN, Conn.**—The first and second rounds of match play in the annual championship tournament of the League of Connecticut Golf Clubs are being played today over the links of the New Haven Country Club. Sixteen are competing in the first round this morning and the beaten eight will play among themselves for a special cup.

B. P. Merriman, the Yale golfer and present title holder, won the low score medal in the 36-hole qualifying round Monday when he returned rounds of 71 and 78 for a total of 149.

Ninety-seven cards were posted, and coincident with the qualifying round was a competition for the interclub title in which nine five-men teams participated. The home quintet, with an aggregate total of 801, won by a wide margin.

Second score honors went to R. S. White, of New Haven, with rounds of 77-75-152, while R. H. Hovey, of Hartford, came next with rounds of 77 each for 154, two strokes better than S. D. Bowers, the Brookline veteran.

Cards were decidedly on the low side, a matter easily explained by the shortness of the course, which covered a playing length of less than 5,000 yards. Merriman played sound golf most of the way, getting into little trouble save at the last two holes. His card read as follows:

Out 3 4 4 5 4 5 4 4 4 4 50  
In 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 41 71

The scores of those who qualified for the championship division were as follows:

	1st.	2d.	Total.
B. P. Merriman, Wakefield, 1910	71	78	149
R. S. White, New Haven	77	75	152
R. H. Hovey, Hartford	77	77	154
R. H. Hovey, Hartford	77	77	154
R. H. Hovey, Hartford	77	77	154
R. H. Hovey, Hartford	77	77	154
R. H. Hovey, Hartford	77	77	154
R. H. Hovey, Hartford	77	77	154
R. H. Hovey, Hartford	77	77	154
R. H. Hovey, Hartford	77	77	154

The scores of the seven teams which competed for the team trophy and which was won by the New Haven Club were as follows:

	1st.	2d.	Total.
New Haven Country Club—Zimmerman, 192; White, 152; Tully, 160; Rice, 160; E. K. Brown, 161; total, 685.			
Brookline Golf Club—Bowers, 150; Nichols, 167; Waldo, Jr., 158; Spratt, 170; Beach, 182; total, 687.			
Waterbury Country Club—Morrison, 149; N. R. Brown, 164; E. L. White, 171; J. H. Jackson, 160; total, 644.			
Hartford Golf Club—Coley, 170; Redfield, 172; Smith, 170; Rothwell, 180; Hovey, 154; total, 686.			
West Hill Golf—Cummings, 184; Pearson, 163; Wallace, 187; MacDonald, 179; Seaford, 173; total, 687.			
Naugatuck Golf Club—Kaylor, 192; Sweeney, 171; North, 185; Linsley, 178; Warner, 175; total, 693.			
Highland Country Club—Meriden, 168; Smith, 170; Dr. Lockwood, 167; Race, 181; Wilcox, 165; total, 691.			

**MR. PAYNE IS OUT FOR REELECTION**

**AUBURN, N. Y.**—Representative Seno E. Payne, in an authorized interview announcing today his candidacy for reelection to Congress, says: "I expect to be a candidate for reelection, and I shall take an active part in the campaign both in New York and elsewhere. I have been invited by the congressional committee and by the state committee, and will give them all the time that I can."

"The tariff and the good work done in Congress will undoubtedly be the issues everywhere."

"President Taft is to be congratulated for the general results of the first 16 months of his administration. He has accomplished more in that period than any previous President."

## CONSUL TO BOOM ITALY EXPOSITION

**WASHINGTON**—James E. Dunning, United States consul at Havre, who is now in this city on leave of absence, has been detailed by the state department to visit the leading commercial centers in the East and middle West and interest business men in the American exhibit at the exposition at Turin, Italy, next summer.

Mr. Dunning was formerly United States consul at Milan. He will be in Pittsburgh on Thursday and will later visit Chicago, Detroit and several eastern cities.

## OHIO LAWYERS IN MEETING

**SANDUSKY, O.**—The Ohio State Bar Association holds its annual meeting at Cedar Point today. United States Senator Joseph W. Bailey of Texas will deliver an address.

## WINNIPEG FOUR WINS BY LENGTH

**HENLEY**—In the first heat of the stewards challenge cup for fours on Wednesday Winnipeg beat the Thames Rowing Club by a bare length. Time 7m. 40s.

## ALL-AMERICAN TEAM WINS

**SYDNEY, N. S. W.**—The all-American football team, composed of students of western universities, beat the Orange team by a score of 11 to 9 Wednesday.

## Connecticut Title Holder Wins 1910 Qualifying Medal



B. P. MERRIMAN '10.  
Yale University golf team.

## NEW YORK YACHT CLUB RACES ON

Sixty-Third Annual Regatta Over Brentons Reef Course Scheduled for Today—Many Craft to Sail.

**NEWPORT, R. I.**—A quick arrival of the racing fleet at the Newport harbor rendezvous for the sixty-third annual regatta of the New York Yacht Club tonight over the Brentons reef course was prevented Wednesday by the breeze being very light. Up to 6 o'clock last evening only half a dozen craft dropped in under sail, including George M. Pynchon's *Stalena*, Harry F. Lippitt's *Windsor* of the 60-footer class, L. besides a few 30-footers of the New York Yacht Club and two yaws.

The *Aurora*, class L, sloops, was refitting at Bristol Wednesday and besides having some alterations on the lee and head of the mainsail shipped a new gaff for today's race.

While there has not been a large list of entries in the Larchmont and New Rochelle events for the big classes of schooners and sloops of the N. Y. Y. C., so far this season, the predictions here are that the Brentons reef event will be as good as to the number of starters as a similar event last season, which was also sailed off Newport and had a fine list.

In addition to the interest in this regatta there is in conjunction with the event the racing for the New York Yacht Club cup, offered by James Gordon Bennett in 1871, to be sailed for under the deed of 1909. The race will start at 10:40 a. m. with the usual warning and preparatory guns preceding the start for the L, M and other classes.

Should the wind blow from southwest, and there is no indication to the contrary, the block island course of 38 miles will be sailed by schooners, sloops and yaws, with a start at Brentons reef, the first turn a mile east of Block island buoy, then to West Island for the second leg and the third leg of the course back to Brentons reef.

**PRESS GOLF PLAY GOES ON TODAY**

The Press Golf Association championship second round will be played today at the Allston Golf Club with the following matches scheduled:

W. U. Swan, Associated Press, defeated R. E. McMillin, Herald, 7 and 5.  
J. E. O'Connell, Herald, defeated D. E. Vincent, Herald, 1 up.  
J. B. Whetton, Herald, defeated G. F. Gault, Globe, by default.  
H. S. Underwood, Record, defeated A. L. Fowler, Transcript, 5 and 3.  
J. E. O'Connell, Press Club, defeated L. Barry, Globe, by default.

C. E. Van Aurling, Transcript, defeated J. E. O'Connell, 1 up.

## NEW CONTRACTS AND RELEASES

**NEW YORK**—The following contracts and releases have been approved by President Lynch of the National League:

Contracts—With Boston, R. N. Good; with Brooklyn, F. H. Miller; with Cincinnati, J. C. Beaton; with Philadelphia, Roy A. Thomas; with St. Louis, John J. Ables.

Releases—By Philadelphia, unconditionally, T. Frank Sparks; by Philadelphia to Scranton (N. Y.), Bart Humphreys; by St. Louis, unconditionally, Thomas Cowley; by St. Louis to St. Paul (A. R.), William Kelly.

Charles A. Pickett has been returned to St. Louis by the Louisville (A. A.) club.

## WINNIPEG WINS STEWARDS' CUP

**LONDON**—In the Henley regatta today the crew of the Winnipeg Rowing Club defeated the Mainz, Germany, Club defeated the Mainz, Germany, Club by 2 lengths. The time was 7m. 52s.

## A. S. KNIGHT TIES WITH R. W. GLEASON FOR MORNING PLAY

Greater Boston Interscholastic Golf Title for 1910 Lies Between Worcester and Lowell Boys.

## PLAY OTHER FINALS

**AUBURNDALE, Mass.**—With both players even up play was continued this afternoon in the final round of the championship division of the Greater Boston Interscholastic Golf Association tournament of 1910 on the links of the Woodland Golf Club, Arthur D. Knight of the Worcester high school and R. W. Gleason of Lowell high being the two contestants. Eighteen holes were played this morning.

Neither player showed championship form in the first 18 holes. Knight finished the first 9 holes 2 up with a medal score of 44 as against 46 for Gleason.

Gleason won the first hole in 5 to 6. It was the only hole of the first 9 that he won. The next three holes were halved in 5s, and fifth and sixth were halved in 4s.

Knight won his first hole of the match at the seventh, which he took in 5 to 6. Gleason lost this hole on account of being penalized for going out of bounds and then missing a short putt which he should have easily cupped. Knight then took the eighth and ninth holes in 5 to 6, making him 2 up at the turn. Their cards:

Knight.....9 5 5 5 4 4 5 5 5 4 4  
Gleason.....5 5 5 5 4 4 6 6 6 4 4

On the homeward journey the tenth was halved in 5s. The eleventh went to Knight by 5 to 3. The twelfth went to Gleason, 5 to 8, as Knight drove out of bounds. The thirteenth was halved in 3. On the fourteenth Knight topped his ball and lost the hole in 6 to his opponent's 4. The fifteenth also went to Gleason in 4 to 5, but Knight won the sixteenth with a fine 2, his drive going over a hill and landing on the edge of the green, a long putt then cupping the ball. The seventeenth was halved in 5 and the eighteenth went to Gleason, who got a 3 to Knight's 4. This made them all even for the morning play. Their cards:

Knight.....3 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 4  
Gleason.....3 5 5 5 4 4 5 5 3 3 5

Knight played a very erratic game. His driving was his best work and was even better than Gleason's, but his short game was very weak. Poor putting was responsible for the loss of several holes which he should have won.

Knight won his way to the finals. Wednesday afternoon by defeating Francis Mahan in the semi final round by 4 and 3. Gleason qualified for today's play by defeating Lawrence Maloney of Newton high 2 and 1.

The final match for the consolation cup is also being played today, going 30 holes, 18 this forenoon and 18 in the afternoon. John H. Sullivan, representing Steiner Hall school, is playing William McPhail of Brookline high in that match.

In this division John H. Sullivan had a lead of 5 up over William McPhail for the 18 holes of morning play. Sullivan had two 39s for the 18 holes while his opponent's medal play was up in the 30s.

The final for the president's cup today is between John F. Reid, Jr., of Milton high and John Lally of Brookline high, who played 18 holes this morning and are playing 18 more this afternoon. John Lally finished the first 18 holes 2 up. Their cards:

Lally.....5 4 3 4 4 4 4 5 4 4  
Reid.....4 4 2 4 5 4 5 5 4 4

Lally.....4 5 6 3 5 3 6 4 3 7 9  
Reid.....3 5 3 3 4 5 3 5 4 37 81

Forster Ainsworth of Stone school won the driving competition with a drive of 280 yards, and Francis Quimet of Brookline won the approaching and putting competition. The summary:

## REFINANCING OF NATIONAL STARCH

**NEW YORK**—National Starch Company and Corn Products Refining Company have executed the new 5 per cent 2 year debenture coupon gold bonds, which are to be exchanged at the ratio of five for six for the old per cent debentures of the National Starch Company and 6 per cent first mortgage bonds of the National Starch Manufacturing Company that have been deposited with Speyer & Co.

They were delivered July 1 to the Farmers Loan & Trust Company, where they will be certified before they go to Speyer & Co. to be issued to depositors of the old bonds. Corn Products guarantees principal and interest of the new bonds.

## ST. LOUIS GETS TWO MEN

**ST. LOUIS**—Ernest Lush, formerly a member of the New York Nationals, who was recently released by the Troy team, was signed by the St. Louis Nationals Wednesday as utility man. Cory Baerley, a right handed semi-professional pitcher from Poplar Bluff, Mo., also joined the St. Louis team Wednesday.

## WINNIPEG WINS STEWARDS' CUP

**LONDON**—In the Henley regatta today the crew of the Winnipeg Rowing Club defeated the Mainz, Germany, Club defeated the Mainz, Germany, Club by 2 lengths. The time was 7m.



# Delegates Balloting for List of Officers

## MRS. ELLA F. YOUNG IS ELECTED TODAY AT BIG CONVENTION

(Continued from Page One.)

Charles E. Chadsey, Connecticut, Fredrick A. Verplanck, Delaware, George W. Twitmyer, District of Columbia, P. M. Hughes, Florida, Miss Clem Hampton, Georgia, Mrs. F. S. Whiteside, Idaho, Charles S. Meek, Illinois, J. Stanley Brown, Indiana, T. A. Mott, Iowa, C. P. Bostwick, Kansas, John MacDonald, Kentucky, W. H. Bartholomew, Louisiana, Miss Mary Stevens, Maine, Payson Smith, Maryland, A. C. Williams, Massachusetts, Irving C. Palmer, Michigan, E. E. Scribner, Minnesota, S. L. Heeter, Mississippi, E. E. Bass, Missouri, Howard A. Cass, Montana, James M. Hamilton, Nebraska, A. A. Reed, Nevada, Mrs. L. C. Booth, New Hampshire, H. C. Morrison, New Jersey, M. H. Kinsley, New Mexico, J. E. Clark, New York, Augustus Downing, North Carolina, W. S. Snipes, North Dakota, Nelson Sauvain, Ohio, John W. Zeller, Oklahoma, W. C. Canterbury, Oregon, E. D. Reeder, Pennsylvania, Lull S. Toitrick, Rhode Island, H. W. Lull, South Carolina, D. B. Johnson, South Dakota, Freeman H. Hoff, Tennessee, J. J. Keyes, Texas, George H. Carpenter, Utah, C. N. Childs, Vermont, Mason S. Stone, Virginia, Joseph Eggleston, Washington, H. B. Dewey, West Virginia, Morris P. Shawkey, Wisconsin, Carroll G. Pearse, Wyoming, A. D. Cook.

Occupying a front seat at the annual meeting was Miss Katherine Devereaux Blake, a member of the nominating committee from New York, who was to make the motion carrying the presidency contest to the full convention in behalf of Mrs. Ella F. Young of Chicago.

The Young forces secured the front section of seats, and women were surging hither and thither securing individual seats from the vestry in order to pack Mrs. Young's adherents into the front of the church in the open space between the pews and the pulpit.

At 12 o'clock the church was well filled and President Joyner rapped the convention to order.

The greatest care was taken to keep any but the nominating committee members from entering the parish house, and as each member approached the door his name was checked. Many tried to enter without the requisite credentials.

The meeting of the committee was called by T. B. Johnson of North Carolina and Superintendent of Public Instruction Francis G. Blair placed the name of Mrs. Ella F. Young in nomination, and James H. Baker, president of Colorado University, placed the name of Z. N. Snyder in nomination.

As the members of the nominating committee entered the parish house it was evident from the opinions they expressed that fully one quarter had not yet committed themselves on the question of their preference, and that the claims made by both sides as to the number that they were pledged was not entirely accurate.

## Many Topics Taken Up at Department Meetings

The political aspect of the assemblage was the all-absorbing one today, but nevertheless there is great activity in the work of the sessions. Some of the most interesting departmental meetings have been held today, and there are a number of social activities for the entertainment of the visitors. The Boston Teachers' Club and the Boston Elementary Teachers' Club held receptions this afternoon and evening and there is a choir festival at the Church of the Advent this evening.

The department of business education held a particularly interesting session this morning, the discussion being on a live question on the relation of public school education to business, being led by a Boston business man, W. A. Hawkins, superintendent of the Jordan Marsh Company.

The department of music education held its final session in the Conservatory of Music. Singing in the public schools was lauded as one of the greatest social unifiers and as a means of personal development for teacher and pupil, by John W. Cook, president of the Northern Illinois State Normal School.

The much discussed "frat" system came in for discussion at the department of higher education session, President Farnce of Brown handling the subject for the purpose of finding out how the college fraternity systems and college faculties could be brought into more harmonious relations.

The physical education department considered means for putting this sort of education for high school and college girls on a more common sense basis.

How the public library could be made more helpful to teachers was considered at the library department session, while the kindergarten held the opening session of their department this forenoon.

## Committee Is Carefully Protected While at Work

The nominating committee, consisting of 47 members, began the work of deciding on the nominees for the various general officers of the National Education Association this morning at 9 o'clock in the assembly hall of the parish house of Trinity church.

Supporters of both candidates for the presidency, the only office for which aspirants presented any show of rivalry, were at work among members of the committee until the session was called. Both sides made claims, Mrs. Young's followers asserting that beyond question they controlled a majority of the members without giving figures, while the Snyder adherents and the candidate himself believed that his strength in the South and West would carry him through.

## Nominating Committee for the Various States

The members of the nominating committee for the various states are:

California—Superintendent J. W. McClymonds of Oakland.  
Alabama—Dr. J. H. Phillips of Birmingham.  
Arkansas—B. A. Spreadlin of Ashlat, Arizona—A. J. Matthews of Tempe, Colorado—James H. Baker of Boulder, president of Colorado University.  
Connecticut—Edward C. Andrews, District of Columbia—Dr. Harlan Uppert of Washington.  
Georgia—Mrs. F. S. Whiteside of Atlanta.

Iowa—W. O. Riddell of Des Moines.  
Illinois—Frank G. Blair, state superintendent.  
Virginia—Albert Hill of Richmond.  
New Jersey—Dr. J. M. Greene of Trenton.

New Hampshire—H. P. Amen, principal of Phillips Exeter.  
Mississippi—M. Rose of Yazoo City.  
Pennsylvania—Charles E. Foos.  
Oregon—W. J. Kerr.

South Carolina—Dr. David B. Johnson of Rock Hill.  
Michigan—Frederick Heeler.  
North Carolina—E. C. Brooks of Durham.

Rhode Island—Walter E. Ranger, state commissioner of education.  
Washington—Miss S. M. Hummell of Seattle.

Wisconsin—Miss Emma Gardner of Milwaukee.  
Vermont—M. D. Crittenden of Burlington.

Indiana—Robert J. Aley of Indianapolis.  
Montana—Dr. C. D. Daraway, president of the University of Montana.  
New Mexico—Miss Inez Cosgrove of Roswell.

North Dakota—Clyde R. Travis of Marville.  
New York—Katherine D. Blake of New York city.  
Oklahoma—J. R. Taylor of Oklahoma City.

Ohio—O. T. Carson of Columbus.

## Leonard B. Marshall Talks on Public School Music

"Success of Public School Music" was the subject of today's address before the department of music by Leonard B. Marshall, assistant director of music in the public schools of Boston. In the course of his paper Mr. Marshall said:

Every onward movement demands a leader. In Lowell Mason this country found a man who initiated the movement which resulted in the introduction of music into the schools of our land. Much of the success of music in our schools is attributed to the grand work which he performed in those early days. Notwithstanding his travels in Europe and his investigations of the methods of Pestalozzi, he believed in rote-singing for young people instead of note-singing.

For many years the opposite method has prevailed. While rote-singing is highly commended for the kindergarten class and for the pupils of the entering class in the primary school, note-singing commands most of the attention of the pupils throughout all the grades which follow. This has proven a revolution and a revelation. The result is intelligence and independence of thought; self-reliance is doing the work in music.

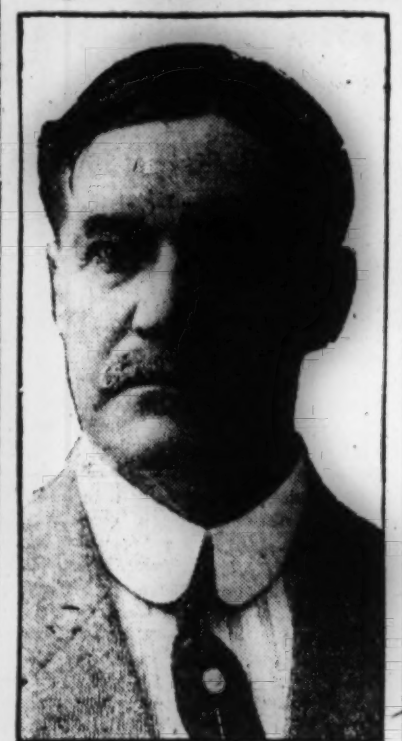
The success in the teaching of music may be viewed from many standpoints; the benefit to be derived from singing beautiful songs; these songs treating of many interesting things in nature; the training of the memory, the quickening of the imagination, the fixing in the mind of beautiful gems of song to be recalled with pleasure in after life; the training of the voice for producing good enunciation and vocalization; the cultivation of the power to recognize musical phrases; to reproduce them in the proper notation; to invent melodic phrases.

The study of music emphasizes the thoughts contained in literature. It is an inspiring influence and quickens a love for school and everything worthy in life. It is a means of mental and soul discipline. It provides a vocation for many pupils with musical gifts.

## W. J. V. Osterhaut Wants More Than Book Knowledge

Before the department of secondary

## School Superintendent of Milwaukee Supported Candidacy of Mrs. Young



CARROLL G. PEARSE. Director and trustee of the N. E. A., who led fight for Chicago's superintendent.

education this morning a paper on "The Scientific Viewpoint" was read by Prof. W. J. V. Osterhaut of Harvard University, who said in part:

The introduction of material from agriculture and household arts will put an end to a most unfortunate kind of instruction now prevalent, namely, instruction by teachers who have only a book knowledge of the subject. Further, it will enable the pupil to make immediate application of his knowledge and so make it a vital part of his mental equipment.

Best of all, it will lead him to inquire and experiment for himself. The teacher should encourage this spirit of inquiry by showing him how to investigate by such means as are everywhere at hand. He should show the pupil how to put questions to nature even when he has no laboratory appliances and should foster in him the spirit of the discoverer.

## Child Study Department at the Normal Art School

President G. Stanley Hall of Clark University opened the meeting of the department of child study at the Normal Art school this morning with a paper explaining the work and object of the national child welfare conference. The meeting was scheduled to take place in the New Old South church, but was adjourned to the Normal Art school so that the church edifice might be used for the annual meeting for the election of officers of the National Education Association.

William H. Allen, director of the bureau of municipal research of New York city, supplemented President Clark's remarks with a further exposition of the work of the conference.

## PREPARING MACHINE FOR FURTHER DARING FLIGHT THROUGH AIR

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,—Glenn H. Curtiss, who late Wednesday afternoon made his second spectacular flight along the beach here, remaining in the air for 12 minutes, and circling out over the ocean piers, had his mechanics at work soon after sunrise today putting in new wires and rivets.

Curtiss expected to mount the air today and make a trial flight over the 50-mile course along the beach. He will follow this with a speed flight in an endeavor to establish new records around stake boats which mark either end of the five-mile over-the-ocean speedway.

Charles K. Hamilton, who made the round trip flight between New York and Philadelphia, has his machine equipped for trials and expects to join Curtiss in flights this afternoon.

BEGINS LONG AEROPLANE TRIP. LONDON.—Grahame White, the unsuccessful competitor with Louis Paulhan, in the recent London to Manchester flight, started at 2:45 p. m. today to fly in his Farman biplane from the Crystal Palace, near London, to Bournemouth, 105 miles. He will take part in the aviation meeting at Bournemouth.

FRAMINGHAM TRUST AUTHORIZED. The board of bank incorporation has issued its certificate authorizing the Framingham Trust Company to open its doors for business, and it is expected that the company will open within a few days. Its capital stock is \$100,000.

MORE PAY FOR NON-UNIONISTS. NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The New Haven railroad has given 6000 non-union employees of the company an increase of 6 per cent on the basis of the similar increase to the union men recently.

## PHYSICAL CULTURE SPEAKERS IN STAND FOR COMMON SENSE

Common sense in physical culture instruction was urged by all the speakers at today's meeting of the department of physical education held in Huntington hall, Rogers building, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. President Clark W. Hetherington of Columbia, Mo., presided and urged all present to visit the Boston public playgrounds, which he praised highly.

Miss Laura S. Plummer, director of physical training at the Boston city normal school, urged that the physical instructors cooperate with the parents of their pupils. Her experience, she said, has shown that such cooperation brings about the best results.

Miss Lillian M. Towne, assistant supervisor of public schools in Boston, urged walking as an exercise for high school and normal school girls saying that one of the best forms of recreation is contact with nature. She urged visits to neighboring parks and waterways.

## INVITE ARGENTINE OFFICERS TO CLUB HOUSE FESTIVAL

Improved Home of Quincy Yachtsmen Has Cost \$10,000 and Members Hold the Opening Tonight.



CAPT. D. AGUIRRE. Chief of the submarine battleship envoys for Argentina in Quincy, Mass.

QUINCY, Mass.—The clubhouse of the Quincy Yacht Club at Houghs Neck, which has just been enlarged and improved, will be formally opened tonight with a reception, banquet and entertainment. The event will be the occasion of a reception to Admiral Francis T. Howes of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company and the members of the Argentine Republic commission now on duty at Fore River yard.

The distinguished visitors will be Admiral M. D. Garcia, Capt. Diagonese Aguirre, Commander E. Olvera, Lieutenant Commander J. Valour, Lieutenant Commander C. M. Vallados, Lieutenant Commander M. J. Bianchi, Lieut. I. Espindola, Junior Lieutenant Casanova, Junior Lieutenant V. Marsjon and Lieutenant Sponi.

Following the reception a banquet will be served. Commodore H. W. Robbins will preside and welcome the visitors. President Howes will respond for the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, and Admiral Garcia for the Argentine commission.

The cost of the improvements at the club is about \$10,000. The money was obtained by the issuing of bonds which were purchased by the members of the club. The efforts of George S. Morse were largely responsible for this success.

The improvements have been very extensive. A long wharf has been built. The clubhouse has been removed from its former location to a point 90 feet east, and there is a two-story addition 80x50 feet. The piazza has been extended around both sides of the building.

On the first floor the rooms have been enlarged to twice their former size. Shower baths have been added and modern plumbing installed. The number of lockers has been increased by 100.

On the second floor, the dance hall has been materially enlarged. In the rear of the hall there is a ladies' room finished in moss green, with wicker furniture. Back of this room there is a private dining room with a seating capacity of 40.

## DEPARTMENT OF ART SPEAKERS DILATE ON DRAWING IN SCHOOLS

Miss Bonnie E. Snow of New York and William C. Hammel of North Carolina discuss Growth and Needs.

## REVIEW ITS PAST

Among the speakers before the art section of the department of manual training and art education of the N. E. A. at the Arlington Street church today were Miss Bonnie E. Snow of the editorial department of the Prang Educational Company of New York city, and William C. Hammel of the department of manual arts and physics at the State Normal and Industrial College at Greensboro, N. C.

Miss Snow spoke on "The Advancement of Drawing and Art Teaching in Our Public Schools as Compared with the Advancement Made in Foreign Countries." She said in part:

"The ideals of a nation determine its educational policy. All countries do not cherish the same ideals, and therefore we find a difference in the educational policies of the nations.

"The real results of public school instruction are shown in the products of the masses of the people and not in the school."

"The test of our teaching lies in the exhibitions that we school teachers flock to see, the quality of our country's manufactures; in the contents of our stores; in the ways in which we spend our money; in the habits of our people."

"The teachers of drawing in France have all been trained in her great art schools to a high degree of technical excellence and skill. As a result they have carried to the children the methods of the art schools. So far as the teaching of art is concerned, there appears to be a greater necessity than ever before for a wiser and broader application of the principles and the spirit of art."

Mr. Hammel spoke on "Drawing and Its Relation to the Arts and Crafts of the Public Schools" and said in part:

"We have come a long way in the theory and practice of education since the comfortable, untroubled, pedagogy-less days of scarcely a generation ago."

"Efforts to bring drawing into the public schools on any plan, failed again and again, until but a comparatively few years ago. A little later, even in the public schools, drawing became recognized as having a real reason for being; it was recognized as a medium of expression, as another language than the language of words, a language that could say things words were inadequate to say. Eventually, no subject could be taught intelligently without it."

"With the introduction of manual training it grew to be still further vitalized, not merely a practical, but a necessary adjunct of hand training, a means of closer communication between the brain and the hand. And now that the influence of manual training has gone forth into two broad territories—the arts and crafts, and industrial training—and both of these are becoming intimately interwoven with the general system of education, any question as to the value of drawing in connection with these studies seems more for the sake of argument than for any necessity for conviction."

## BOND CASE STILL BEFORE THE JURY

NEW YORK.—The grand jury is still investigating today the charge of Clarence E. Wellborn that \$400,000 worth of securities deposited by him with the Carnegie Trust Company had been hypothecated and later sold on Wall street. Mr. Wellborn's statement that the bonds had disappeared is flatly contradicted by the officials of the Carnegie Trust Company.

## GARMENT WORKERS STRIKE.

NEW YORK.—A strike of 50,000 or more women in the International Ladies Garment Workers' union was declared at a meeting of the committee of 45 today to go into effect at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The workers demand recognition of the union, shorter hours, increased pay and better working conditions.

## BIG REALTY MAN PASSES AWAY.

NEW LONDON, Conn.—E. Francis Riggs, head of the Riggs Realty Company of Washington, D. C., and a member of one of the oldest and most prominent families of that city, passed away at his summer home here about midnight.

## DR. BLACK MAKES APPEAL.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Counsel for Dr. Robert J. Black, formerly mayor of McKeesport, who contests the Republican nomination of Representative John D. Lutz in the Thirtieth district, has appealed from the refusal of the county commissioners to recount the ballots.

## NEW HARVARD PROFESSOR.

George Grafton Wilson, professor of international law at Brown University and for four years lecturer on international law at Harvard, has been appointed professor of international law at Harvard.



SPECIAL ATTENTION  
is called to our

## Reduced Price Sale

of  
MEN'S and BOYS'  
CLOTHING and FURNISHINGS

Men's Suits Marked down to  
**\$20, \$25, \$30**

Desirable in every way, and the product of our manufacturing rooms on the premises.

# MACULAR PARKER COMPANY

400' Washington Street

## WAVES BREAK OVER BOLD FLYER CURTISS IN GREAT EXHIBITION

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,—Delay in getting all the parts of his machine kept Charles K. Hamilton from appearing Wednesday in the aviation meet, but he was an eager assistant to Curtiss in the preparations for what proved to be a stirring flight from the water.

Curtiss started from the water this time. When his motor began its whirl the waves of the rising tide lapped around one wheel of his carriage, and before the straining mechanics released their hold and the machine leaped forward, that wheel was buried in wet sand above the hull.

Before he rose into the air the waves were breaking over the driver, and when he took his swift upward curve the spectators along the boardwalk saw him but dimly through a cloud of spray that flung itself far above the upper plane.

From a non-technical viewpoint nothing finer could have been asked, but it was not good business from that of a bird-man, for Curtiss was compelled to come down almost immediately and substitute a new propeller for one that had been worn to a fringe at the blades in tearing its way through the water.

Curtiss then sailed away on a flight of 11½ miles, which he covered in 12 minutes. On one lap of his course he reached a speed of 75 miles an hour, and he not only went farther out to sea than he did before, but he rose to a height three times as great. He was watched by fully 40,000 people.

Hamilton will fly this afternoon and the first contest of the meet will be held.

COPENHAGEN.—Baron Cederstrom, a Swedish aviator, and Swendsen, a Dane, attempted a flight Wednesday night across the sound from Copenhagen to Malmö, Sweden. The distance is about 14 miles and neither succeeded in reaching his destination owing to a strong wind.

RHEIMS, France.—The visit of President Fallieres to Bethany Plain Wednesday to witness the contests in the international aviation meeting was marred by high winds.

## ADVISES FARMING FOR THE NEGROES

DURHAM, N. C.—Advocating the early agricultural training of the negro, in the belief that it would prove of great value to the morals of the colored race, and the return of the negro to the farm as a solution largely of the question of the present high cost of living, United States Judge Jeter C. Pritchard of Asheville, N. C., made the opening address of the summer course of the National Religious Training school and Chautauqua for the colored race here today.

Judge Pritchard said one found less racial antagonism in the rural districts. His confident belief was that no class of men were being better treated than the farmers, and he declared that migration back to the farm would eliminate much of the criminal element.

## SOCIALISTS DEFEAT DEMOCRATS.

PITTSBURGH, Penn.—In 189 election precincts in Allegheny county the Socialists outvoted the Democrats at last month's primaries, and in consequence will be entitled at least to that many registrars in those districts.

## HISTORIC BUILDING CLOSES.

WORCESTER.—The American Antiquarian Society has closed the doors of its Main street building.

When the society opens for the coming year, in September, it will be in its new \$250,000 home.

## GIRL SWIMS SEVEN MILES.

Rose Pitonof, a 15-year-old schoolgirl, daughter of Eli Pitonof, 337 Freeport street, Dorchester, Wednesday swam seven miles from the Dorchester Yacht Club, opposite her home, to Deer Island Light.

## BAR HARBOR CRUISE ON THE MAYFLOWER PLAN OF PRESIDENT

BEVERLY, Mass.—It was announced today that the President and members of his family will leave here July 18 for a cruise along the Maine coast as far as Bar Harbor on the yacht Mayflower. Mrs. Taft, Miss Helen and Master Charles will make the trip with the President. This is the longest trip the President has arranged since his coming to Beverly.

Mr. Taft enjoyed golf at Myopia today with John Hays Hammond. Yesterday the President golfed with Henry Clay Frick, the leader in the industrial and financial world, and who has a summer place at Prides Crossing, only a few miles from the President's home.

There is much interest in the possible calling of a special session of the Senate to confirm the forthcoming nomination by Mr. Taft of a chief justice of the United States supreme court. The vacancy has held up the decision on several big trust questions and the playing of the President and Mr. Frick gave rise to a story that they might have talked over the advisability of the special session of the Senate. President Taft's vacation program continues until Friday, and he will receive but little mail other than that of the greatest importance.

## ENGINEER A HERO ON BURNING BOAT

NEW YORK.—Fire on the three-deck wooden steamer Grand Republic, carrying 43 passengers, developed a real hero Wednesday afternoon when the vessel was returning from Far Rockaway.

The hero is Samuel Howard, chief engineer, who stood at his post in the engine room, answering every bell from the pilot house, enveloped in dense smoke and, at times, flames. When the boat docked and every person on board was saved the crew cheered him as he appeared.

"Don't give me credit," said he, "give Almighty God credit for enabling us to land in safety."

Damage of \$5000 was done to the steamer.

## SHOE MACHINERY LITIGATION BEGUN

The United Shoe Machinery Company today filed an equity suit in the Massachusetts supreme court against the Thomas G. Plant Company and Thomas G. Plant individually, returnable Aug. 1. An injunction is asked for to restrain the Thomas G. Plant Company from using other shoe machines in substitution for the United Company machines during term of the present leases, and an accounting is asked for amount due from the Thomas G. Plant Company as rent or royalties for the months of April and May on all the machines leased to the Plant Company.

## BAPTISTS BENEFIT BY CROZER WILL

CHESTER, Pa.—Baptist institutions and societies are to get \$95,000 by the will of the late Samuel A. Crozer, millionaire manufacturer. With the exception of the bequests to the church, the remainder of the estate, estimated at several millions of dollars, is given to relatives.

The Crozer Theological Seminary at Upland, Pa., near here, is given \$50,000. The other public gifts are: American Baptist Publication Society, \$5000; American Baptist Missionary Society, \$5000; and Upland Baptist church, of which Mr. Crozer was a member, \$30,000.

## ESTIMATE ROCKPORT BANK LOSS.

ROCKPORT, Mass.—The examination of the Rockport National Bank has been resumed. The directors have every reason to believe that the defalcation will not exceed \$7000.



## OPPOSITION SPREADS IN CRUSADE BEGUN TO SUPPRESS PICTURES

(Continued from Page One.)

prohibited by statute in this state, — Bert M. Fernald.

News despatches today quote the governors of Maryland, Missouri and Texas also in opposition to the pictures.

WASHINGTON—Protest against the appearance in this city of Pugilist Johnson has been made to the district commissioners, following a special meeting of the pastors' federation, Commissioner Rudolph informed the committee of ministers which called upon him that the character of any show or exhibition at which the negro was to appear would be investigated carefully before it was permitted.

CHICAGO—Mayor Busse referred to the chief of police a request for permission to hold a welcoming parade for Jack Johnson on his return here today. The delegation seeking the permit wanted a brass band and an escort of police. They next went to Police Chief Stewart, who denied the request, saying:

"I don't think such an affair should be dignified by an escort and a band. It is not a public occasion."

Governor Deneen of Illinois declares that he will join the Governors of other states in a national effort to bring about the suppression of the Reno prize fight pictures.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—Governor Hadley said Wednesday that if the exhibition of the Reno pictures start riots or produce public disturbances in the state he will prevent their display as a public nuisance.

RICHMOND, Va.—Governor Mann states that he will request officials of every section and town in Virginia to prohibit the showing of the Reno fight pictures.

Mayor Richardson and Police Chief Werner Wednesday emphatically declared that they will use every means to prevent the pictures being shown here and will invoke aid of the board of police commissioners.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—There is an ordinance in Los Angeles making the exhibiting of motion pictures discretionary with the authorities. City Prosecutor Eddy says he will invoke the law if necessary to prevent the reproduction of the Reno battle on the screens of the moving picture houses in Los Angeles.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Mayor Emil Fiedel, the new Socialist executive, has sent word to all theater managers in Milwaukee advising them against entering into contracts for presentation of the Reno pictures, giving as his reason that such an exhibition is detrimental to public morals.

PORTLAND, Me.—The exhibition of prize fight pictures in Maine is prohibited by a law passed by the Legislature in 1907. Section 17 of chapter 125 of the revised statutes reads: "Whoever publicly exhibits any photograph or other reproduction of a prize fight shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$500."

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Reno prize fight pictures will be barred from Atlanta. This announcement is made by Mayor Maddox. An ordinance prohibiting the presentation of moving pictures of prize fights will be introduced in the city council, and is expected to have little opposition.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—No exhibition of the Reno prize fight pictures will be allowed in Providence. Chairman William H. Luther of the board of police commissioners states that the rules made about three years ago against moving pictures of this character will be rigidly enforced.

AUSTIN, Tex.—Among the first propositions Governor Campbell will submit to the Texas Legislature when it convenes in special session July 15 will be a law prohibiting the exhibition of motion pictures of the recent prize fight in Reno.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Governor Marshall Wednesday stated that he was opposed to the exhibition of the fight pictures in Indiana. "If there is any law to prevent the exhibition it will be enforced," says the Governor.

BALTIMORE — Governor Austin L. Crothers announces that he will not permit the showing of the fight pictures in Maryland.

DES MOINES, Ia.—Because of a state law, pictures of the recent prize fight cannot be shown in this state.

NORFOLK, Va.—Mayor Reed announced Wednesday that he would forbid the exhibition of pictures of the fight.

LONDON—The prohibition of the Reno prize fight pictures throughout Great Britain is probable today as the result of the announcement by Sir Howell Davies that he will ask the home secretary to place a ban against the pictures.

GLASGOW — In response to protests against the Reno fight pictures the city council today began preparations to prevent their exhibition. Other British cities are likely to follow Glasgow's example.

## TEACHERS TO MEET SCHOOL OFFICERS

Boston Club this afternoon will hold reception at convention rooms for visiting educators.



MISS MARTHA WRIGHT.  
Assistant treasurer of Teachers Club,  
which holds open house for  
visiting educators.

## PROPOSAL TO MERGE ALL YOUNG PEOPLE'S RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES

A mass meeting for greater Boston will be held tonight in the First M. E. church, Temple street, as a part of the three-day annual meeting of the national board of control of the Epworth League. The main speaker tonight will be Bishop William A. Quayle of Oklahoma City. Bishop Quayle is president of the society and is expected to say something about the proposal of the Christian Endeavor Society to merge all the young people's societies in the country in one great body, also to make some public statement about the league's effort to prevent the exhibition of prize fight pictures.

Some of the societies that may be included in the alliance, if the recommendation of the Christian Endeavor Society is carried out, are the Epworth League, the Luther League, King's Daughters and Sons, Baptist Young People's Union, Young Peoples Christian Union, and other smaller organizations. The largest ones which are interested are the Epworth League and Christian Endeavor Society.

Twenty members of the national board from all parts of the country are here for the conference. The board includes representatives appointed by the bishops to care for the interests of one of the largest young people's societies in the world, having now more than 1,000,000 members.

Among those attending the meetings are the Rev. Franklin Hamilton of Milton, Mass., the Rev. Paul C. Currier of South Bend, Ind., Morris S. Daniels of New York, Eugene A. Beach of Syracuse, the Rev. Henry S. France of Washington, Oran F. Hynes of Springfield, O., the Rev. Luther S. Reader of Miami, Fla., Prof. Ephraim H. McKissack of Holy Springs, Miss., the Rev. William F. Burris of Cameron, Mo., the Rev. Charles L. Nye of Toledo, Ia., the Rev. J. Wellington Frizzelle of Kankakee, Ill., Joseph S. Ulland of Fergus Falls, Minn., the Rev. John W. Huber of Louisville, Ky., the Rev. Rufus A. Chase of Colorado Springs, Col., John W. Egan of Seattle, the Hon. Joseph L. Bristow of Salina, Kan., the Rev. Stephen J. Herben of Chicago, the Rev. Edwin M. Randall of Cincinnati, I. Garland Penn of Atlanta, Ga.

**CREDIT MEN TO HOLD MEETING.**  
The next monthly meeting of the Boston Credit Men's Association will be held at the Point Shirley Club, Winthrop, tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock. The Hon. Norman H. White will speak. During the summer months the monthly meetings of the association, usually held at Young's hotel, will be at summer resorts.

**HEAR CRITICS NEXT WEEK.**  
The finance commission will hold hearings Tuesday and Wednesday next week, at 2:30 p. m., in the school committee rooms on Mason street for the benefit of those who have criticisms to offer of the present management of the public schools.

## Motion Picture Promoters Say They Will Contest Ban

NEW YORK—The right of communities or states to bar the exhibition of motion pictures of the prize fight at Reno will be tested in the courts.

S. Lubin, the Philadelphia millionaire motion picture man, who heads the syndicate, said today:

"We have spent too much money not to make a fight to exhibit our pictures and we are confident that the effort to prevent our showing them will not succeed, when the courts interpret the laws bearing on the case. We spent upward of \$200,000 to get perfect pictures of that fight. We had special lenses made and 12 machines at the ringside. After all that expense and trouble we do not mean to yield to our opponents without a struggle."

THE visiting teachers at the National Education Association convention will have an opportunity to meet informally the prominent Boston public school officials at a reception to be given under the auspices of the Boston Teachers' Club at the convention rooms of the club in the old museum of fine arts building this afternoon from 4 to 6 o'clock.

In the reception line will be the members of the Boston school committee and the board of superintendents of the public schools of Boston.

Miss Catherine McGinley is chairman of the committee in charge of the arrangements for the reception. Assisting her are Miss Elizabeth Hough, Miss Anna Murdock, Miss J. Annie Bent and Miss Fannie G. Patton.

Many convention guests will attend the lecture by Miss Alicia M. Keyes on the work of the painter, Claude Monet, at the new museum of fine arts building at 3 o'clock this afternoon. As a part of her program Miss Keyes will show many of the choice paintings of the famous artist.



(Photo by Chickering.)  
MISS CATHERINE M'GINLEY.  
Vice-president of Boston Teachers Club  
and chairman of reception committee this afternoon.

## DEPARTMENT HEADS TO DECIDE QUESTION FOR CITY VACATIONS

The city council in executive session late Wednesday referred the question of vacations for city employees to the heads of the several departments and Superintendent of Streets Louis K. Rourke was requested to report on the feasibility and probable cost of such vacations to the next meeting of the board. Personally, Mr. Rourke is opposed to vacations for city men in view of the competition with contractors. The cost of such vacations, he thought, would be about \$135,000.

The art commission's recommendation that the statue of Edward Everett be transferred from the public garden to Edward Everett square was adopted.

An order was passed that the assessors report to the board the area, extent and valuation of the tract of land bounded by Huntington avenue, Boylston and Exeter streets and Massachusetts avenue, now used for railroad purposes by the New York Central railroad. Councilor Brand said that some of the land was taxed as low as \$3.30 a foot, some for \$9, while the land on which the Hotel Lenox stands, he understood, is taxed for about \$20 a foot.

Mayor Fitzgerald sent to the civil service commission the name of Dennis D. Driscoll to be penal institutions commissioner. The salary is \$2500 a year. Mr. Driscoll is connected with the labor movement in Boston.

The mayor appeared before the civil service commission late Wednesday in the interests of William Murphy of Roxbury, his appointee as a member of the bath commission, and also in the interest of several other appointees.

A C. Burrage Wednesday notified Mayor Fitzgerald that he had placed Bumpkin Island in Boston harbor at the disposal of the city this season for the Randall excursion.

Postponement of a hearing before the finance commission on the management of the Boston public schools to next Tuesday and Wednesday was officially announced Wednesday evening.

John C. L. Dowling, junior counsel for the commission, announced that the board will hear any criticisms of school management July 12 and 13, at 2:30 p. m., in the school committee rooms, Mason street.

The order of Councilor Curley, which had been under discussion at the last meeting, declaring that the best interests of the city of Boston will be served by having all new work and all repair work at the Charlestown navy yard done by civilians was assigned for the next meeting.



MISS ELIZABETH J. ANDREWS.  
Secretary of N. E. A. committee of Boston Teachers Club which receives at old Art Museum today.

## REPUBLICANS DIFFER IN THE FOURTEENTH CONGRESS DISTRICT

ABINGTON, Mass.—The fight for the Republican nomination in the fourteenth congressional district appears likely to be as keen as that which preceded the special election last spring, when Eugene N. Foss, Democrat, defeated William R. Buchanan, the Republican nominee.

It was felt by many when Congressman Foss announced that he would not be a candidate for reelection that Judge Robert O. Harris of the superior court would be the Republican nominee, he having consented to accept a nomination to fill out the unexpired term of the late Congressman William C. Lovering. He was, however, defeated for the nomination by Mr. Buchanan, who in turn was defeated at the polls.

While Judge Harris may secure the nomination, it will be only by a hard fight. The friends of Candidate Buchanan will oppose the nomination of the judge with the utmost vigor. They represent the stand-pat element in regard to the tariff question and claim that Judge Harris does not represent the position of the Republican party on this question.

The opposing faction of the Republican party are now advocating the candidacy of Dr. Frank G. Wheatley of Abington, should be again be an aspirant for the nomination, as he was two years ago and at last spring's election.

Dr. Wheatley has not as yet decided as to whether he will again be a candidate, but it is the general opinion that he will stand. While he is a strong party man, he does not maintain the attitude of the so-called stand-patters do. The latter, however, primarily want some man who can keep the nomination away from Judge Harris.

There are many who believe that neither Judge Harris nor Dr. Wheatley can secure the nomination, and that it will be necessary to unite on a compromise candidate. The name of Senator W. S. Nash of Hanover is mentioned in this connection. Whether he would be acceptable to the stand-pat element is a matter of conjecture as he maintains the same opinions on public opinion as Judge Harris. It is doubtful also if he would consent to be a candidate. Should he reenter the fight he would prove a strong candidate, as he is popular with all parties.

No name has as yet been mentioned in connection with the Democratic nomination.

## M'CARTHY PLEAS INVOKES NO ACTION

The executive council voted to take no action on the petition of Surveyor of the Port Jeremiah J. McCarthy for a hearing, without consulting Governor Draper, on Mr. McCarthy's charges that he was unfairly treated by the civil service commission in rejecting his nomination by the mayor as fire commissioner to succeed Fire Commissioner Samuel D. Parker.

Attorney-General Malone's opinion announced Wednesday was that the council had no authority to go over the Governor's head in dealing with any state department.

Surveyor Jeremiah J. McCarthy in a reply to the letter from the executive council said that he was not surprised that the council would stand for the restriction of their rights to his excecley and now he willing to fall back upon the verbal instructions given to them by the attorney-general. Mr. McCarthy says he believes that this action is taken to prevent publicity, which he asserts would show that absolutely no investigation was made regarding his qualifications.

**NAVY YARD IS INSPECTED.**  
Assistant Secretary Winthrop and naval officers inspected the Boston navy yard Wednesday to determine the needs of the yard and to settle upon estimates for the naval year 1911-12.

## JAPANESE SCHOLAR ARRIVES ON CYMRIC FROM EUROPE TRIP

Professor Togo Takebe, professor of sociology in the Imperial University of Tokyo, Japan, arrived here today on the White Star liner Cymric, Capt. F. R. Howarth, which reached port just before 1 o'clock this afternoon from Liverpool and Queenstown, with 92 saloon passengers and 480 steerage.

Professor Takebe is returning to Tokyo after an exhaustive comparative study of the organization and administration of public education in Europe. His investigation covered every country with the exception of Romania. The professor visited this country nine years ago gathering statistics for his work, but was unable to visit Boston at that time. He will now make a study of public education in Massachusetts and will attend the N. E. A. convention. He will also visit Governor Draper. After three days' stay here he will go to Seattle whence he will sail for home.

Another saloon passenger was Samuel B. Capen of Boston and his son Edward, both of whom have been delegates to the world's missionary convention at Edinburgh.

E. Alfred Jones of London, an authority on antique silver, came over on the liner at the request of a number of Bostonians to write a book on American church silver.

What is thought to be the most valuable importation of live stock ever brought into Boston comprised part of the Cymric's freight; more than \$60,000 of prize-winning cattle was listed on the liner's manifest. F. W. Hading, Waukesha, Wis., a saloon passenger, brought over a \$25,000 shipment of sheep and other cattle, including a shorthorn bull, a royal prize-winner named White Star, and 247 sheep, some of which are worth more than \$500 each. Chandler Bros. of Charlestown, Ia., had another large consignment—125 in number—including the most valuable ram ever brought to this country, named Royal Record. The animal is a 2-year-old and was sold at auction for \$1150.

## FRENCHMEN GIVE A WARM WELCOME TO RULER OF BULGARIA

PARIS—The visit of the Tsar and Tsarina of Bulgaria to Paris has created immense interest. Frenchmen are proud that their majesties have selected their capital for almost their first official visit since the proclamation of the independence of Bulgaria and for this reason they were assured in advance of a very warm welcome. There is, however, a stronger reason still for the cordiality of the reception they have received, for Frenchmen do not forget that Prince Ferdinand is more than half French himself, and they look upon his visit here as a sort of triumphant homecoming of one of their successful sons. The Prince of the House of Orleans and grandson of Louis-Philippe, is a man of sufficiently broad views to forget the reverses his family has endured at the hands of France, when he has the interests of Bulgaria to serve, for from his youngest days his mother, the daughter of Louis-Philippe, in spite of their exile, ever drew the attention of her son to the past glories and victories of France, and to the memory of her great men.

## NAHANT'S TOWN MEETING IS DUE THIS AFTERNOON

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge Will Preside and Explain Ship Subsidy—Question of New Hall Is Up.

NAHANT, Mass.—Town meeting will be held here this afternoon in the town hall and as usual Senator Henry Cabot Lodge will be moderator. Two important questions are on the docket, that of whether a new town hall shall be built and whether the town shall adopt ship subsidy and give the Boston & Nahant Steamship Company \$2000 if the company builds a dock on Wharf street.

Senator Lodge will explain the ship subsidy question to the 328 other townspeople who are not as familiar with the subject as he is. Many believe that with the President living nearby, with a United States senator in their midst, and with notable from the world over coming to see them, a town hall befitting Nahant should replace the present ramshackle structure.

The townspeople want the Boston boats to run closer to the town than Bass Point, and the boat people say that if they are asked to dock nearer the town after leaving Bass Point the town ought to build the wharf.

**MUST PAY TAX THIS WEEK.**  
WASHINGTON—Mr. Cabell, commissioner of internal revenue, expects that all corporations which have not paid their taxes will do so before the close of business next Saturday, which is the last day allowed under the law. The government is empowered to make seizures by July 20.

## James McCreery & Co.

23rd Street

New York

34th Street

On Friday and Saturday Morning.

## LADIES' CLOAK DEPTS. In Both Stores.

Mohair and Gloria Silk Dusters. 6.50  
usual price 10.00

Silk Rubber Motor or Storm Coats and Capes. 10.50  
usual price 15.00

A variety of Polo or Steamer Coats and Capes.

## JUNIOR SUIT DEPTS. In Both Stores.

Suits of Linen—gored or plaited skirt. Sizes 14 and 16 years. 8.00 and 10.00

Dresses with Dutch neck and plaited skirt. Made of lawn, rosebud pattern. Sizes 14 and 16 years. 4.50

White Lawn Dresses with embroidery flounce skirt, Dutch neck. Size 6 to 14 years. 2.95

## James McCreery & Co.

23rd Street

New York

34th Street

## EXPRESS COMPANY ASKS PRIVILEGE ON NEW BEDFORD TRAINS

The railroad commissioners today considered a petition of the Boston, Fall River & Providence Express Company that it be permitted to do an express business on passenger trains of the New Haven road between Boston and New Bedford. Frank W. Knowlton, attorney for the Adams Express Company, opposed the petition, asking by cross-examination of witnesses to show that the company has been doing a joint express and liquor business.

George L. Oliver, New Bedford agent of the petitioning company, said the company does not desire to use all the passenger trains, but probably only two or three each day. He said many local shippers desire the new company for the benefits of competition, and contended that the supposed opposition company now in existence is as a matter of fact operated by the Adams Company. Under cross-examination he stated that the express office is in the store where he formerly did a liquor business.

Attorney William M. Butler, representing the petitioners, presented an endorsement of their petition signed by every member of the New Bedford Board of Trade.

Opposing the petition, Mr. Knowlton said that while his company began doing business in New Bedford on very short notice, and in an unprepared condition, it has now brought the service up to a satisfactory condition, and is giving the people the best express service they have ever had.

Edwin N. Tripp, depot agent for the Adams company, said the existence of another company doing business on the passenger trains would create confusion at the station, as it would both the men on the loading and unloading platforms.

Mr. Knowlton presented the reports of the petitioning company for the past two years, showing that in 1908 it lost \$1877, and in 1909 \$5046. The board then took the matter under advisement.

## GERMAN EMPEROR SHOWS INTEREST IN NEW OCEAN LINER

BERLIN—The Emperor William paid a visit to Hamburg a few days ago, where he made inquiries and listened to a report on the progress of the latest vessel being constructed at the Vulcan works for the Hamburg-American line, having previously had luncheon with the director-general of the company, Herr Ballin. It is understood that the vessel in question will exceed to a very considerable extent the dimensions of the largest steamers now in course of construction, or that are likely to be constructed in the near future. It is reported that the measurements of this new liner, which is to ply between Hamburg and New York, will be: Length, about 870 feet; breadth, 95 feet; depth, 64 feet, from the upper deck. When these dimensions are compared with those of the Mauretania, the length of which is 701 feet, breadth 88 feet and depth from the upper deck 50 feet, it will easily be seen what gigantic proportions this latest addition to the ocean greyhounds will assume. It is said that the new vessel will register over 45,000 tons, and that, driven by turbine engines, she will travel at a speed of 32 knots.

## NEW YORK SUBWAY COMPANY IN OFFER TO MAYOR GAYNOR

NEW YORK—Theodore P. Shonta, president of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, has submitted an offer to the city for the operation and equipment of new subways, and extension to existing lines to be constructed on the city's credit at an aggregate cost of \$70,000,000.

In this instance Mr. Shonta sent his proposal to Mayor Gaynor instead of to the public service commission. In detail the proposal of Mr. Shonta involves:

The construction of a four-track line from Times square through Seventh avenue and West Broadway to Liberty street, with a two-track extension to the Battery and a two-track branch from the intersection of Liberty street and West Broadway under Liberty street and the East river to Pineapple street in Brooklyn; from Pineapple street in Brooklyn to a junction with the existing Brooklyn subway on Fulton street, and a four-track extension from the terminus of the Brooklyn subway at Atlantic and Flatbush avenues, under the latter thoroughfare and Eastern parkway as far as Nostrand avenue.

All East side four-track line from about Thirty-fifth street under Park avenue and private property to Lexington avenue, through Lexington avenue across the Harlem river to some point below East One Hundred and Forty-ninth street, a two-track extension from that point connecting with the existing West Farms branch of the subway. Another two-track extension running up Mott avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-third street to River avenue, with an elevated two-track line structure through that thoroughfare and Jerome avenue as far as One Hundred and Ninety-fourth street.

As other possible factors in the new development Mr. Shonta holds out the prospect of constructing a moving platform from Times square under Broadway to Fourteenth street and an elevated extension from Pelham avenue in the Bronx to Gun Hill road and easterly to White Plains road and Becker avenue. The proposal also involves the standing demand of the Interborough for the right to install third tracks on its elevated systems everywhere, the opening of the Steinway tunnel, and the carrying of an elevated extension across the Queensboro bridge to the Bridge plaza in Long Island City.

The mayor in a letter to President Wilcox of the public service commission says:

"The proposition of the company is that these subway extensions are built on the city's credit, and that after the payment of interest and 1 per cent for a sinking fund and the other charges, the profits be divided equally between the city and the company. The third tracking and the Steinway tunnel are to be done on the company's own credit. The proposal that if the gross revenue should at any time be insufficient to meet the gross expenses the deficit should be made good by the city does not seem tolerable."

"The proposal as a whole may as well be submitted to the enlightened public opinion of the city, which will no doubt help us all to a correct conclusion."

## REPORTS RIOTING IN CHINA.

LONDON—Despatches today to the London Globe say that hunger riots have broken out in Lai Chow, Shantung province, China. Lai Chow is in the disaffected region, not far from Chang Sha, where serious riots and the destruction of all foreign missions took place several weeks ago.



# City's Business Men Aid Big Convention

## BOSTON MERCHANTS DECORATE STORES IN HONOR OF TEACHERS

Some of Boston's stores are especially decorated in recognition of the presence in the city of the thousands of delegates to the National Education Association convention this week. A. Shuman & Co. have shown their customary cooperation in expressing the city's welcome to the visitors from all over the continent, and have included in their welcome a salutation to President Taft.

The corner of the building is decorated with bunting and a group of national flags and an American eagle above the following inscription:

"Welcome to our President—Welcome to the National Education Association—A wise executive and national education—the mainstay and glory of our republic."

"To labor rightly and earnestly is to walk in the golden track. It is to adopt the regimen of manhood and womanhood. It is to come into sympathy with the great struggle of humanity. It is to adopt the fellowship of all the great and good the world has ever known. Its reward is the good fame that extends our existence and example into future ages, and binds our hearts in a complete union of kind, feeling and attachment."

The Jordan Marsh Company devotes an entire window to a display of Boston souvenirs, with two American flags blowing out from the center of the background and a card extending hearty greetings to the thousands of teachers visiting this city and cordially inviting them to make use of the facilities and conveniences of that establishment. The souvenirs are of silver, copper, brass and chinaware and present a handsome display to pick from. In the background are historic pictures around Boston calling attention to the picture department on the fourth floor.

Chandler & Barber at 124 Summer street are making a specialty of manual training supplies, and an American flag and a white flag with blue letters welcoming the N. E. A. to this city render the establishment easily discernible. A very handy wooden handled knife in a case, such as is used in manual training, and paper drinking cups are given to members of the convention, with the compliments of the company.

Samuel Ward Company on Franklin street welcomes the visitors to inspect its fine line of stationery supplies and has decorated one window with red, white and blue streamers carried from the corners of the window to the center to meet a red, white and blue bell suspended above a miniature Bunker Hill monument. The base of the monument is filled in with a box of Bunker Hill stationery. The large letters, N. E. A., appear in the background in red, white and blue respectively.

Farnsworth, Hoyt & Co. have displayed on their building at the corner of Lincoln and Essex streets an inscription for the information of the delegates to the convention and for mid-summer visitors in general, which speaks for itself, as follows:

"This building stands in the center of the world's greatest shoe and leather mart. In this district are the offices, stores and headquarters of more than 1000 concerns engaged in the manufacture and sale of leather, footwear and kindred products, in which New England is preeminent."

A cool, most comfortably furnished hall on the second floor of Shepard Rowell Company's large store has been especially fitted up for the use of the delegates to the education convention with writing tables and stationery, the daily papers and the periodicals. The room shows the large line of summer home furnishings which may be obtained at the store. A dainty luncheon is served especially for the delegates in Exposition hall at a reasonable price from 2:30 to 4:30 p. m. today, Thursday and Friday.

Houghton & Dutton's store windows are tastefully decorated with red, white and blue shields and branches of green welcoming the visitors. Chandler & Co., E. T. Slattery Company, the Charles M. Stieff piano establishment and the Norvise Shoe Company on Tremont and Boylston streets have all made special preparations for the visitors and invite them to call at their establishments.

## Carnegie Foundation Is Called "Big Monopoly"

"One of the biggest monopolies in education that ever existed," was the way the Carnegie foundation was characterized by Wesley N. Clifford, head of the commerce department of the Southern high school of Philadelphia, speaking before the section meeting of the department of science instruction Wednesday.

"And we are up against it," he added. At the meeting of the secondary education department, resolutions offered by H. P. Kingsley of the Brooklyn manual training high school were adopted with but one dissenting vote, declaring that manual training, commercial branches, music, home-making and art, agriculture, etc., when well taught and thoroughly learned, are justly entitled to recognition in college entrance credits. It is held that the interests of high school students would be advanced by the reduction of the requirements in foreign languages to one, and

## Boston University Board of Trustees Entertain at Lunch, President of Miami



DR. GUY POTTER BENTON, President-elect of Boston University, who has not yet said whether he will accept.

GUY POTTER BENTON, president of Miami University, president-elect of Boston University, who was entertained at luncheon at the University Club Wednesday by the trustees of Boston University, will leave for Ohio today. Former Gov. John L. Bates, retiring President William A. Huntington and several trustees and deans of the university attended the luncheon. At the request of President Benton the affair was informal.

Dr. Benton talked over the work of the university, but gave no hint as to whether or not he will accept the presidency. In company with former Governor Bates and George A. Dunn, a trustee, he made a complete examination last Tuesday of the university departments.

Dr. Benton said that he had been in Boston since Sunday and would return to Oxford, O., this morning, adding that it was against his judgment that he had been elected president of Boston University by the trustees as he could not leave Miami at this time.

He observed that his impressions of the equipment and possibilities of Boston University are most favorable and that though used to a dormitory college himself he believed that a city college had great opportunities for endeavor and was a distinct development in our modern educational system.

## C. S. Meek Finds the Spoken Errors Not Many in Pupils

Charles S. Meek, superintendent of schools, Boise, Ida., in an address before the department of elementary education on "English in Public Schools," said in part:

"An inventory of the prevailing errors in the speech of children is a necessary preliminary to any rational attempt to improve language in the schools. Teachers in the eight grades of our schools were requested to note the language errors of their pupils and to classify them as verb errors, double negatives, miscommunications that may constantly be called bad language forms, such as 'git' and 'jist,' misuse of pronouns, adverbial errors and colloquialisms."

"The preliminary report revealed that the teachers were careless or unobservant as to both the character and frequency of mistakes in the vernacular of their pupils, and almost helpless in devising means for accumulating relevant data. The important facts disclosed by data subsequently collected are:

"1. The field is limited; the poor English heard is due to frequent repetition of a few errors. (2). The per cent under each class of errors is relatively constant for all grades. There is evidence of slight change in the distribution as the grades advance. (3). This is evidence that no consistent or continuous effort at elimination of the errors has been made; confused by the fanciful complexity of the task, the teachers' efforts have been sporadic and futile. (4). The verb errors form a very large per cent of the total errors in each grade. (5). Of the verb errors, almost half are due to confusing the past and perfect participle forms; a dozen verbs include most of these errors."

by the recognition as electives of all subjects well taught in the high schools. Charges to the effect that employers like the Arkwright Club and the National Metal Workers Association were opposing industrial education in the schools and thus blocking the advance of youthful wage earners were made by Arthur B. Dean, chief of the department of industrial education of New York.

The reception Wednesday afternoon on the grounds of the Harvard medical school was a success in every way. It is estimated that at least 5000 persons attended. A band beneath a canopy stand rendered excellent selections. The refreshment stands, which were scattered here and there, were by no means surpassed.

## PROGRAM FOR FRIDAY

General Session, 8 p. m., Tremont Temple—Music by the Oliver Ames High School Band, H. E. Brenton, director; "Education of Women for Home-Making," by Mrs. W. N. Huth, chairman of woman's branch of the Farmers Institute of North Carolina, Raleigh, N. C.; "The Value During Education of a Life Career Motive," by Charles W. Elliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, Cambridge; closing exercises of the convention; introduction of the president-elect, benediction.

Department of Kindergarten Education, 9:30 a. m., Normal Art school—"The Test of a Child's Kindergarten Training," by Ada Van Stone Harris, assistant superintendent of schools and supervisor of kindergartens, Rochester, N. Y.; "The Kindergarten Out-of-Doors," (a) "Gardens," by Miss Ann G. Harvey, Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn; (b) "Walks and Excursions," by Mrs. Alma O. Ware, South Bend, Ind.; (c) "Open Air Sessions," by Miss Alice Corbin, supervisor of playgrounds, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Department of Elementary Education, 9:30 a. m., South Congregational church—"Strengthening the Work of the Seventh and Eighth Grades to Fit for High School," by James M. Greenwood, superintendent of schools, Kansas City, Mo.; discussion led by E. H. Drake, superintendent of schools, Elkhart, Ind., and Walter R. Siders, superintendent of schools, Pocatello, Ida. "Character Building in the Elementary Schools," by John W. Carr, superintendent of schools, Bayonne, N. J.; discussion led by Georgia Alexander, supervising principal, Indianapolis, Ind., and Charles A. Prosser, assistant state superintendent, Boston.

Department of Secondary Education, 9:30 a. m., round table conference. Sessions in Central Congregational church and Walker building, M. I. T.—English—chairman, Edwin L. Miller, head of the English department of the Central high school, Detroit; "Two Ideals of Teaching Composition," by Fred Newton Scott, head of the department of rhetoric, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.; "A Reform English Course," by Edwin L. Miller, head of English department, Central high school, Detroit; "Interpreting English Literature," by Charles Swain Thomas, head of English department, high school, Newton, Mass.

History—Chairman, George Edward Marshall, principal high school, Davenport, Ia. "What facts in American history should be emphasized today in secondary schools?" "What is the proper aim of history teaching in secondary schools?" "Has the historical novel any value as an aid to history teaching?"

Latin—Chairman, Ernest Riess, boys' high school, Brooklyn, N. Y. "The Oral Method in the Teaching of Latin," by Gonzales Lodge, professor in Teachers College, New York; discussion opened by Charles Knapp, Columbia University, New York city; John C. Kirtland, Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H. "Natural and Artistic Stimuli in Teaching Latin," by Ernest Riess, boys' high school, Brooklyn, N. Y.; discussion to be opened by J. E. Baras, Hotchkiss school, Lakeville, Conn., and W. F. Abbot, classical high school, Worcester, Mass.

Mathematics—Chairman, Thomas J. McCormack, principal, Township high school, LaSalle, Ill.; "Who do we Study Mathematics? A Historical and Philosophical Retrospect," by Thomas J. McCormack, principal Township high school, LaSalle, Ill.; discussion. "The Practical Limitations of an Ideal Course in American Secondary Mathematics," and the Educational Waste or Economy in the Proposed Sequence of Studies," by John Shaw French, principal Morris Heights school, Providence, R. I. "Preliminary Report of the National Geometry Syllabus Committee and its Practical Pedagogical Implications," by William Hays, East high school, Rochester, N. Y. "Applied Problems and the Role of Formal Drawing in Secondary Mathematics," by William E. Brewster, Stuyvesant high school, New York.

Modern Foreign Languages—Chairman, Frederick Montever, DeWitt Clinton high school, New York. Topic, The Direct method of Teaching Modern Languages. (a) "Modern Language Teaching in New England," by Julius Tuckermann, Central high school, Springfield, Mass.; "Present Conditions and the Direct Method," by Frederick Montever, DeWitt Clinton high school, New York; discussion to be opened by Carl A. Krause, Jamaica high school, Jamaica, N. Y.; "Writing in German," by John A. Role, Eastern District high school, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Department of Normal Schools, 9:30 a. m., Second church, Copley square—"The Special Preparation of Teachers for the Rural Schools," by W. S. Picken, principal Western normal school, Hays, Kan.; "Through the County Normal School," by Walter E. Larson, state inspector of rural schools, Madison, Wis.; "Through Special Courses in Normal Schools," by Ernest Burnham, director of rural school department, state normal school, Kalamazoo, Mich.; "The Training of Teachers for Industrial and Vocational Work," by S. M. Hadden, director of manual training, state normal school, Greeley, Col.; discussion. Reports of committees on simplified spelling and on agricultural work in normal schools.

Department of Manual Training and Art, Art Section, 9:30 a. m., Arlington Street church—"Vocational Value of the Household Arts," by Miss Helen Kinn, director household arts, teachers' college, Columbia University, New York; "A Supervisor's Viewpoint of the Practical Application of the Art and Science to the Average Day Life of the Child," by Miss Ednah A. Rich, president state normal school of manual arts and household economics, Santa Barbara, Cal.; "The Scientific Department of the High School

and Its Relation to the Household Arts," by Miss Irene E. McDermott, director of household arts, Allegheny high school, N. S., Pittsburg, Pa.; discussion led by Mrs. Ellen H. Richards, instructor/Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston; Miss Laura A. Caudie, assistant professor of household economics, Margaret Morison Carnegie school for women, Pittsburg, Pa.

Department of Child Study, 9:30 a. m., Old South church, Copley square—Topic, "Some Newer Applications of Child Study," "The Hygiene of Instruction," by William H. Burnham, department of pedagogy, Clark University, Worcester, Mass.; "Child Study and School Organization and Administration," by F. E. Spaulding, superintendent of public schools, Newton, Mass.; discussion led by Joseph B. Richey, superintendent of public schools, McKeesport, Pa.

Department of Business Education, 9:30 a. m., First Baptist church—Round table, sessions in Sunday school room—"How I Teach Touch Typewriting to Beginners," and "Are the Best Results Secured from Formal (Text Book) or Informal Instruction in Bookkeeping?"

Department of Science Education, 9:30 a. m., Huntington hall, M. I. T.—Round table conference: "Relation of Departments of Science in Secondary Schools to Teachers in Elementary Schools," by C. H. Robison, state normal school, Montclair, N. J.; discussion led by E. C. Bishop, state superintendent of public instruction, Lincoln, Neb.; "Practical Aspects of Biology Science in School Administration: The Problem of Janitor Service," by Helen C. Putnam, chairman of educational section of American Association for Study and Prevention of Infant Mortality, Providence, R. I.

Library Department, 9:30 a. m., Public Library—Round table with the elementary section. Topic: "Elementary School Class Reference Work in Public Libraries: Its Possibilities; Methods; Results," by Mrs. Adelaide Bowles Maltre, librarian-in-charge, Tompkins Square Branch, New York Public Library; discussion led by Thomas M. Balliet, dean of the school of pedagogy, New York University; Charles E. Chadsey, superintendent of schools, Denver; Thomas Abbott Mott, superintendent of schools, Richmond, Ind.; Miss Alice M. Jordan, children's librarian, public library, Providence, R. I.; Miss Martha B. Bayles, assistant principal, public school No. 15, New York.

Department of School Patrons, 9:30 a. m., Assembly hall, Trinity Church parish house—Round table conference; discussion of "new work of the coming year," led by Mrs. O. Shepard Barnum, Los Angeles, Cal.

Special Education, 9:30 a. m., First Baptist church—"Conservation of Vision," by F. Park Lewis, American Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.; "What Kind of Qualifications and Training Should the Teacher of the Special Class Have?" by Charles A. A. J. Miller, principal of Group S, public schools, Baltimore; discussion led by Miss Alice Morrison Nash, principal of school department, New Jersey training school, Vineland, N. J.; "Oralism in Oral Schools," by Harris Taylor, New York; discussion led by Mrs. Sarah Jordan Monroe, Horace Mann school, Boston.

Affiliated Society.

American School Peace League, 9:30 a. m., Jacob Sleeper hall, Boston University, Boylston street, near Exeter—Opening address by President James H. Van Nieuwe, superintendent of schools, Baltimore. "The International Peace Movement" by Edwin D. Mead, Boston. "The Larger Patriotism and What the Schools May Do to Bring It About" by P. P. Claxton, professor of education, University of Tennessee. A debate by six pupils of the South Boston high school, conducted by James Mahoney, South Boston high school, question. Resolved that all international disputes should be settled by arbitration; judges, President David Starr Jordan, Edwin Ginn, the Rev. Thomas L. Gasson, Prof. Samuel T. Dutton, Henry V. Cunningham; the William Howard Taft, good citizenship medal for excellence in debate will be given by the Colonial Daughters for the finest argument in this contest. Awarding of prizes by Elmer Ellsworth Brown, United States commissioner of education. The annual business meeting of the league will be held at the close of this session. At 12:30 o'clock Edwin Ginn will give a luncheon to the council at the University Club.

At the Railway Terminals

The road department of the Boston & Albany has an extra work train in service distributing new heavy steel rails to the sections west of Riverside. The Pennsylvania railway private car 180, occupied by Vice-President Atterbury and family, arrived at the South station Wednesday evening from Philadelphia via the New Haven road. General Manager Higgins and his superintendents arrived at South station Wednesday night from New Haven and left Boston today for Buzzards Bay on an inspection trip. The Wheeling & Lake Erie railway private car 02, occupied by F. H. Skelding, receiver of the Walsh-Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company, passed through Boston today enroute to Ellsworth, Me. The car department of the New Haven road's Readville shops has a wrecking outfit at work placing the turn table and round houses at the Roxbury passenger yard in first-class condition. The Lake Erie & Western railway private car 09, occupied by General Superintendent Boomer and party, passed through Boston today enroute from New York city to Indianapolis via the New Haven and New York Central lines.

## Today's Navy Orders

The following navy orders were posted today at the Charlestown navy yard: Rear Admiral K. Niles, detached duty as general inspector of ordinance for the navy and continue other duties.

Capt. A. Gieves, detached duty office of the assistant secretary of the navy, navy department, Washington, D. C., to duty command the battleship North Carolina.

Capt. B. W. Hodges granted leave one month.

Capt. F. C. Bowers, retired, detached duty works of the Babcock & Wilcox Company, Bayonne, N. J. to home.

Lieut.-Commander L. A. Bostwick, to home and wait orders. Ensign H. J. Knerr, Ensign J. W. Barnett and Ensign D. C. Patterson, detached duty the training ship Hartford, to duty navy yard, Boston, Mass., connection navy rifle team. Paymaster General T. J. Cowie, appointed paymaster general in the navy and chief of the bureau of supplies and accounts, navy department, from July 1, 1910.

## Buffalo Director of Art Compares Education and Instruction on That Topic



C. VALENTINE KIRBY Buffalo director of art instruction who spoke today on "Art Education or Art Instruction."

In an address before the department of art instruction today on "Art as a Medium for Liberal Education," C. Valentine Kirby, director of art instruction, Buffalo, N. Y., said:

In our public art education we should have a consideration for the needs of the many rather than the talents of the few. We should have faith in the potentialities of all. We should assume that all can draw and build, and others assume that all can draw and write and cipher, and while we cannot expect to make many great artists, would we not be better teachers if we looked upon each child's face as that of a possible Milton or Michelangelo?

We must not forget that our aim should be the boy and not the box; it should not be the drawing to be hung upon the wall, but the faculties that may be developed in the child.

Our art educational work should have for its aim the training of the senses. True eyes and obedient hands must work toward success in many lines and insure efficiency for life's work.

Practice of the graphic arts develops attention, powers of accurate observation and a clear perception. Knowledge of order and arrangement comes through design; knowledge of form and construction through clay modeling, card board and wood-work; development of memory and imagination through graphic expression; value of correlation with various school studies. This helps pupils to retain impressions from various studies and enables them to think in three dimensions.

Art does not stop with training of the senses, but permeates man's spiritual nature, as it awakens his ideas of appreciation, and worship of beautiful things. It is but the means to the end—the end of an efficient individual, a richer personality and a fuller life.

These accomplishments are an arraignment against those who have omitted the work in their scheme of education. Colleges and all advanced institutions of learning must recognize its value and allow credit in due form. It has had a place in our scheme of education, but an insignificant one, as a mere appendage, when it might well be the root and core of our educational work.

## At the Railway Terminals

The road department of the Boston & Albany has an extra work train in service distributing new heavy steel rails to the sections west of Riverside.

The Pennsylvania railway private car 180, occupied by Vice-President Atterbury and family, arrived at the South station Wednesday evening from Philadelphia via the New Haven road.

General Manager Higgins and his superintendents arrived at South station Wednesday night from New Haven and left Boston today for Buzzards Bay on an inspection trip.

The Wheeling & Lake Erie railway private car 02, occupied by F. H. Skelding, receiver of the Walsh-Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company, passed through Boston today enroute to Ellsworth, Me.

The car department of the New Haven road's Readville shops has a wrecking outfit at work placing the turn table and round houses at the Roxbury passenger yard in first-class condition.

The Lake Erie & Western railway private car 09, occupied by General Superintendent Boomer and party, passed through Boston today enroute from New York city to Indianapolis via the New Haven and New York Central lines.

## VETERAN TAUGHT MANY TEACHERS

Larkin A. Cooper, a public school instructor for many years, living at 99 Hudson street, Boston, has the distinction of having taught many of the delegates to the National Education Association convention now in town. Mr. Cooper has been instructor in schools in several states of the Union, including Rhode Island, Connecticut, Wisconsin, Illinois and Missouri.

For nearly 40 years he was connected with the profession in Boston and has officiated in all grades besides being a superintendent. He is a war veteran.

Go to Colorado this Summer

The Rockies haven't moved one inch nearer—but the distance becomes a mere affair of the imagination when you can leave Chicago in the morning and lunch at the base of Pike's Peak next day. Just one night on the train and the next in Colorado, with the sweet, sharp, wine-like air of the hills coming in through your window, and the inspiring views of the everlasting hills, stimulating and elevating your thoughts.

But if you want your vacation to start when you start—if you want comfort and ease and delight from the first turning of the wheels, be sure to take the Rock Island's de luxe

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and other fast trains every day from Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha and Memphis, for Colorado, Yellowstone Park and the Pacific Coast. Specially low round trip fares all summer to the delightful resorts of the Golden West. Let us send you illustrated literature and suggest the vacation of your life. Call, phone or write me today.

S. L. PARROTT, General New England Agent, 288 Washington St., Boston.

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**Very Low Rates all Summer**

## What Other Editors Are Saying

IT HAS taken the editors of the country some time to digest the report of Senator Lodge's committee on the causes of the high cost of living. Comments continue to drift in. Among those recently noted are the following:

BUFFALO COMMERCIAL—It is no surprise to find the majority report minimizing the effect of the tariff on the cost of staples. It is declared that the tariff has been "no material factor in causing the advance in prices during the last decade." The people will take the information for what it is worth. It is cold comfort at best. They would be vastly better pleased if Senator Lodge and his colleagues of the majority, would also ascertain and point out effective remedies for present conditions, and hardships.

CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD—The manifest truth is that a hundred causes have conspired to increase the cost of living. More and better farming, organization of retail trade, co-operation in distribution, thrift, individual and collective, conservation, prevention of unfair and greedy monopoly—these are among the "indicated" remedies for the evil. We need no committee to make these discoveries, and there is no patent on any one of them.

SAN FRANCISCO BULLETIN—Anything and everything can be blamed but the sacred tariff. The sugar trust may have a joker in every tariff bill and through the joker extort an additional \$100,000,000 a year from the people, as it is doing now, but what has that got to do with the increased cost of living? "Nothing," says Senator Lodge, and the wonder of it all is that he expects the people to believe him.

LOS ANGELES (CAL.) EXPRESS—It will be observed that the notable increases in the cost of living were in those commodities controlled by trusts and combinations, and that the sudden jump took place last year immediately following the enactment of the Payne-Aldrich tariff law.

PORTLAND (ORE.) OREGONIAN—In general we must agree with the committee that the basic item in the cost of living is the cost of food. When food is dear labor must be dear, and expensive labor means high prices for everything under heaven, or else it means minimum profits for the capitalist.

MILWAUKEE FREE PRESS—Leaving the factor of increased money supply out of consideration, the fundamental solution of the problem as seen by the committee, might be epitomized in the phrases: "Back to the Soil," "Scientific Farming," "The Simple Life," "Decreased Cost of Distribution" and "Business Honesty."

WASHINGTON STAR—It might perhaps have been wiser for the majority of the committee to recognize that in the public mind the tariff and the cost of living are intimately associated. The conspicuous exclusion of the tariff from the imposing array of causes cited by the majority of the committee is calculated to increase rather than allay this feeling.

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Complete equipment for Baths. Banquets, Concerts and Social Events of all kinds.

**FRANK C. HALL, Manager**

**THE OCEANSIDE**

MAHEHEAD BEACH

Overlooking all the Yachting 20-mile auto run from Boston. Located directly on the ocean. Superior views of surf and the open ocean. Private baths. Sea bathing. Fishing. Tennis. Garage. Send for circular. A. H. & E. LANE, Props.

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## PRESIDENT KEEPING IN TOUCH WITH OHIO POLITICAL OUTLOOK

WASHINGTON—State politics in Ohio are so closely related to national politics of the near future that public interest is centered to an unusual degree at the present time upon the gubernatorial outlook there, and the attitude of President Taft toward the possible candidates of the Republicans.

The two men most directly and personally interested are President Taft and Governor Judson Harmon, who are quite likely to find themselves pitted against each other in the next presidential campaign as the heads of the Republican and Democratic tickets respectively.

Probably President Taft could settle who is to be the Republican nominee with a word, but good politics makes it incumbent on him not to seem to dictate the nomination, although it is evident enough that he is much concerned over the outcome.

It is understood that Mr. Taft would not be displeased if Congressman Longworth were named. Neither would a good many other Ohio politicians, who take the view that he would be a good vote getter; also that Theodore Roosevelt would get into the Buckeye state campaign in order to aid his son-in-law.

Others who are mentioned prominently are Judge O. B. Brown of Dayton, who professes to have 300 votes pledged; Warren G. Harding of Marion, who professes to have the same number; and Secretary of State Carmi Thompson, who lays claim to several hundred delegates himself. Representative J. Warren Keifer is mentioned in some quarters and there is a long list of the mentioned class, including former Secretary of the Interior James R. Garfield.

Any one who is guessing whether Mr. Taft means to run again for President in 1912 need only keep watch on his attitude toward the campaign in his home state of Ohio.

### TORONTO MEET BEGINS FRIDAY.

TORONTO—Count de Lesseps will arrive here on Friday morning by special car, the Toronto aviation meet beginning that day.

## SENATOR BEVERIDGE AND OTHER LEADERS DUE AT OYSTER BAY

OYSTER BAY, N. Y.—Senator Beveridge of Indiana, Representative Hamilton Fish and others who are affiliated more or less directly with the insurgent movement are to be guests of Theodore Roosevelt at Sagamore Hill today.

During his stay in New York Wednesday the colonel made arrangements for his first conference with the state regulars. William Barnes, Jr., head of the Albany county Republican organization, and James W. Wadsworth, Jr., of the New York state Assembly, are to see him some time this summer. They are two of the most active men in defeating the colonel and Governor Hughes in their fight for the direct nominations bill.

Dudley Foulke of Indiana, formerly a civil service commissioner and close friend of Colonel Roosevelt, and John Burroughs, the naturalist, were guests at Sagamore Hill over night.

Colonel Roosevelt has announced that Governor Hughes, according to present arrangements, would make his long-delayed visit on next Tuesday.

Colonel Roosevelt gave out a statement taking exceptions to special despatches in which he was quoted directly as saying he would support Mr. Poinsett for the Senate.

NEW YORK—Following the intimation that Lloyd C. Griscom, chairman of the Republican county committee, has promised his support to Colonel Roosevelt as leader of the Republican state organization, and that there is a likelihood that Mr. Roosevelt will try to force the nomination for governor of a radical Republican who will be acceptable to the Hearst faction in the state, came the declaration today from Democratic leaders that there will be no slate for the coming state convention. Instead it was declared there will be an open convention with the delegates making up the ticket. Charles F. Murphy, of Tammany, is responsible for the new plan.

## Girl Sings for World Peace

Tennessee woman, a descendant of Daniel Boone and Abraham Lincoln families, is at National Education headquarters.



MISS BERTIE K. SHIPLEY.

Tennessee woman travels about the country lecturing on the American pioneer days and preaching peace among the nations.

ONE of the most interesting figures in the headquarters building of the National Education Association is Miss Bertie K. Shipley, who has a table in the Peace room of the old Art Museum. Miss Shipley is one of the famous Shipley family of Tennessee, and is descended from the families of Daniel Boone and Abraham Lincoln.

She is one of the active figures in the work of the American School Peace League, which loaned to the convention the collection of 80 silk flags through the instrumentality of Robert S. Freedman of New York city.

Everywhere Miss Shipley goes in the delivery of her songs and lectures on the American pioneers she preaches the gospel of the peace flag idea, which plans to symbolize peace among nations by placing the flag of each nation in a field of white. Across one end, in letters of gold, is the motto, "Peace among nations," in the language of the country to which the flag belongs.

These flags are draped on the walls of the peace room at the headquarters, and they make a most handsome appearance. Over each entrance door is the rainbow flag, the world's peace flag and about these are draped banners, upon which

are worked the 80 peace flags in miniature. Miss Shipley sits at her table all day, receiving visitors and talking to them of the peace flag idea or of the historic families to which she is related.

She talks by the hour of the days of Davy Crockett, Andrew Jackson, William Henry Harrison, Henry Clay and Abraham Lincoln, of how the Whig party became the Republican party and how the elephant became the emblem of the latter party. She is very proud of her Daniel Boone gun, which is always close by her, leaning against the peace flag of America.

The flag is the property of the peace palace of The Hague and is loaned by Dr. R. M. Freedman to Miss Shipley to use in her work. The flag of all nations in the field of white was adopted at the Pan Republican peace congress in Independence hall, Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 12, 1901, by a committee of 400, representing all nations of the world and all states of the union.

Miss Shipley delivers her talks dressed in the Daniel Boone trapper costume in which she is pictured in the accompanying illustration, the coonskin cap, leather hunting shirt and buckskin leggings. The gun is over six feet long.



## FROM TELEPHONE SCHOOL TO SWITCHBOARD

### An Invitation to the N. E. A.

MEMBERS of the National Education Association who are interested in vocational work, and who have the desire to visit our School for Operators and our Main Exchange, are cordially invited to do so. We will be glad to show them our methods and results in the training of telephone operators.

BOSTON is noted, among other things, for the excellence of its telephone service, and the courtesy and intelligence of the

force operating it. The underlying reason for this is the careful selection of candidates and the thoroughness with which they are drilled.

THE SCHOOL is at 530 Atlantic Avenue. The course lasts four weeks, during which time the pupil is paid a small salary. Meanwhile she is given a thorough training in switchboard theory and practice.

AFTER being graduated these pupils are assigned to regular positions in exchanges convenient to their homes. The largest of these exchanges is the Main Exchange at 119 Milk Street.

VISITORS will be welcomed at the School or at the Main Exchange. Should a large group decide to come, it is suggested that the Principal of the School for Operators (Fort Hill 7600) be called by telephone and a like advance notification be given the Manager of the Main Exchange in order that a suitable escort may be provided.

New England Telephone and Telegraph Co.



### In Shops of Those Who Advertise With Us

Chandler & Co., while carrying on as usual the regular departments of their great store on Tremont street, near West, have arranged to devote for a time the whole fourth floor to the display and sale of a purchase of \$25,000 worth of French merchandise consisting of the entire stock of a French importer who is giving up his branch business in this country and returning to Paris. These goods are new and exclusive summer merchandise of the highest class, and comprise linen and lingerie dresses, waists, lingerie, linen and silk robes, waist patterns and kindred articles, all of which will be sold at one third their actual value. Chandler & Co. consider this to be one of the greatest sales of strictly high-class merchandise in their history.

Of all the summer outing trips in or about Boston there is no more interesting to city people and to visitors as well than the ocean sail to quaint old Provincetown. Many persons take the trip again and again, considering it quite a privilege to have the opportunity, at the small cost of one dollar, of enjoying during the sail of 100 miles the invigorating breezes of the Atlantic.

Maclure Parker Company, 400 Washington street, in announcing their mid-summer sale of men's and boys' clothing made in their own workshops on the premises, offer great reduction in prices. Men's lined suits formerly at \$20 to \$40 are reduced to \$20, \$25 and \$30.

John H. Tearle, artist and publisher, formerly of Huntington avenue, has opened a studio and art parlor in rooms 314 and 315 Berkeley building, at 420 Boylston street, where he has on exhibition a quiet hour examining very profitably. Mr. Tearle needs no introduction to many Monitor readers,

who already possess evidences of his beautiful work in their homes. His illuminated copy of Gray's "Elegy" is worth traveling many miles to see.

Thousands are daily taking advantage of the delightful trip by steamer to Bass Point, and are enjoying the many opportunities afforded them there for recreation and enjoyment. The shore dinners are as popular as ever and the musical and other entertainments are thoroughly appreciated. Boats leave Otis wharf on nearly an hourly schedule during the day and evening.

The Baker Extract Company, whose products have attained a world-wide reputation for purity and excellence, have just opened new and extensive premises at Springfield, Mass. The new plant consists of a building of four stories with floor space of over 30,000 feet, designed and fitted with every appliance which experience and ingenuity could suggest, to promote economy and cleanliness in the manufacture of the extracts. As far as possible, there is no handling of the materials, and the various operations are conducted almost automatically. The employees, mostly girls, have a neat appearance and they certainly take care that every thing around them is in the cleanest and most orderly condition possible. One feature in connection with the establishment indicates with what care the management looks to the well being of the employees. This is a large room furnished with comfortable chairs and couches. There the employees may spend their noon hour amid restful and attractive surroundings.

BLEACHED FLOUR WAS IMPURE. KANSAS CITY—The jury in the bleached flour case Wednesday returned a verdict that the flour seized was adulterated and misbranded.

## THE THEATRICAL WORLD

### MISS ANGLIN'S "ANTIGONE."

"Miss Anglin has achieved too beautiful a thing to be warranted in putting it aside after the fulfillment on Thursday of the pledge she had given the University of California to revive the 'Antigone.' That single performance vouchsafed the great school on the heights at Berkeley will be repeated in New York, Chicago and Boston."

So says James O'Donnell Bennett of the Chicago Record-Herald. He went to Berkeley, Cal., especially to witness Miss Anglin's single performance before the faculty students and guests of the University of California. In speaking of the performance Mr. Bennett said:

And as to the response the drama evoked from the audience. Being largely recruited from the university, the expert comment, sophisticated and acute, was to be expected, and that kind of comment was heard. But more illuminating (as indicating the universal appeal that the play makes in spite of the fact that scholarship, even tactless, has done all scholarship can do to frighten the mass of the people away from it), more illuminating and more precious, was the comment of those who sat in the cheap seats in the highest tier on the hillside, and who had come not to see a Greek play, but to see a famous woman act in a play concerning which they possessed no academic traditions.

With them the "Antigone" had to win as a moving story of human fates and human destinies, as such and solely as such, it won their heart and soul. For minute upon minute of its long colloquies they sat in silence, leaning hardly to breathe. It was a silence that the actors on the stage felt and Miss Anglin confessed that once the sense of it took such a hold upon her that she paused in speaking, literally, to listen to that silence. And then, when Creon

woe piling upon his house and rending the soul of him, had begun his slow exit from the stage upon the words, "Lead me out of sight, more crushed to nothing than is nothing's self. Lead me forth vain shadow that I am"—then these people followed him with set eyes and a man of their number sighed in a whisper that penetrated the silence keenly. "Poor fellow; but he brought it all on himself."

That is criticism that illumines and that is the lesson Sophocles, the beautiful son of the high-born Sophilos, set out to impart to the Athenian citizens of the year 440 B. C., when his "Antigone" was enacted for the first time and he was made one of the 10 Athenian generals in the war with Samos for the lesson he had taught—the lesson summed up in the closing words of the "Antigone" beautifully spoken by Mr. Howe, as the Coryphaeus:

"Man's highest blessedness in wisdom chiefly stands. And in things that touch upon the gods. 'Tis best, in word or deed, to shun unholy pride."

### COMIC ACTING.

"In humor there is such a thing as mathematics. In fact I base my whole method of comedy on an odd little system I have thought out of lines and angles," says Ferdinand Gottschalk, the leading eccentric comedian of the New theater company.

"Suppose a lady of rank sits by a table and reaches over to pick something up from it. On the stage this action would be taken with a series of slow, graceful curvings of the arm and hand, the kind one is familiar with in elocu-

tory gestures. When I reproduce this same action in comedy I make a dive for the object, carrying my hand on a straight line from its starting point to the table and back again. The effect, surprisingly enough, is comic.

"In turning the head to look over the shoulder the serious actor must bend both head and neck with a graceful movement. The comedian turns his head around with a quick jerk, as though his head were on a pivot.

"In short, wherever the actor of a serious part moves in curves, the comedian conducts himself in lines and angles. The exception to this is where the serious actor through stress of emotion or some unusual circumstance, takes a direct line movement. Under the same conditions the comedian must use curves. And this leads to another general principle in comedy. To be funny you must always do the opposite of what is expected.

"Intent with me forms a very important part of my work. Were you ever in a room full of people who were all talking at once, and have you then suddenly heard your name spoken in a low tone somewhere near you? You looked up to see if any one's eyes were directed at you, and you found that halfway across the room sat the one who had called you. That person knew what intent was. Try it yourself and see what success you have. Just speak some one's name in a low voice, no matter how much noise there is about you, only feel intensely that the other must hear you. I believe that the very intensity of your purpose carries the feel of you to the person you want, and that person looks up as though a hand had been laid on him.

"Another thing about light comedy. It must always be refined. Vulgarly belongs to broad comedy.



## LIBRARY'S RELATION TO SCHOOL IS TAKEN UP AS A TOPIC TODAY

The library from the point of view of a school administrator was discussed by James V. Sturges, principal of the state normal school, Geneseo, N. Y., the principal speaker at today's session of the library department in the lecture hall of the Boston public library before an audience of 200. Charles E. Chadsey of Denver, vice-president of the department, presided.

At the opening of the meeting Edwin G. Gaillard, librarian of the New York public library, was reelected president of the department for the ensuing year. J. L. Gillis, librarian of the California state library, Sacramento, and Gilbert Ward, librarian of the technical high school, Cleveland, were elected vice-presidents.

A resolution was passed thanking the directors of the Boston public library for the use of the library hall during the convention. A second resolution protested against the American Library Association holding its annual meeting at approximately the same time as the annual convention of the National Education Association, declaring that by so doing members of both organizations are prevented from attending the two meetings.

### J. V. Sturges Would Aid Teachers in Use of Books

The following is a summary of an address before the department of library this morning on "The Training of Teachers in the Use of Books and the Library and in a Knowledge of Children's Books," by James V. Sturges, principal state normal school, Geneseo, N. Y.:

It is assumed to be true that in the last decade radical changes have taken place in the aims and methods of teaching and in the means employed for disseminating knowledge; that coincident with these changes are new courses in the pedagogical schools to meet present requirements in all departments except the library. Here little has been done.

Teachers have had little or no training in the use of books and in a knowledge of children's books, which accounts for the meager results obtained in many rural, elementary and high schools throughout the country in English and literature.

The need for such training is great, as shown by replies to questions sent to several hundred teachers and librarians all over the country, including those most intimately associated with the student body in the professional schools and colleges.

Many cases are cited to show that the only satisfactory way in which the need can be met is for the schools for the training of teachers to introduce courses of study that shall give to every student thorough training in the use of the catalogue, periodical indexes, reference books, etc., and in a knowledge of children's books. A special course for a limited few should also be given for the purpose of training teacher librarians.

Replies received from questions sent to normal school graduates all over the country who had been trained in their professional course in the use of books and a knowledge of children's books, agree that the knowledge gained thereby is one of their most valuable assets.

The entire paper draws upon facts hitherto uninvestigated and urges the incorporation of the truths deduced into courses of study for all schools for the training of teachers.

### Miss Richardson Pleads for Organized Libraries

This morning an address was delivered before the department of library on "The Training of Teachers in the Use of Books and the Library, and in a Knowledge of Children's Books," by Miss Mary C. Richardson, teacher of physics and mathematics, State normal school, Castine, Me. The paper aimed to show:

1. How 2000 uncatalogued, scattered books may be transformed into an organized, convenient library, through the interest and effort of a teacher. For illustration a description will be given of the library conditions in the Castine school two years ago, and the library conditions today.

2. How cooperation is the most valuable requisite in all library work in normal schools, whether the problem is one of organizing the library, or of giving instruction in its use. This point will be brought out by showing how large a part of the success of the Castine library is due to the prompt, enthusiastic support of pupils, teachers, and state board of trustees. Also, how valuable a part of the curriculum a brief course in the use of the library has been, because of the voluntary cooperation of teachers in the various departments.

3. How interest and enthusiasm spreads, not only from teacher to teacher, but also from school to school; the present condition in the Maine normal schools and the hopes for the near future.

4. How an organized library may be carried on and a course in library instruction given, without a librarian; the advantages and disadvantages of such a system.

5. How the normal school has a peculiar mission in bringing about a hearty cooperation between the school and the library.

**H. N. STEARNS FOR STATE SENATE.** Former Representative Harry N. Stearns, of Cambridge, has formally announced his candidacy to the state senate for the second Middlesex district, to succeed the late Senator Thorndike Spaulding.

## LITTLE KINDERGARTEN FARMERS

View shows the Phoenix, Ariz., "Farm-in-the-Dell" (as it appeared in January) and children's game, a new departure in juvenile instruction.



PRACTICAL SCHOOL ENTERPRISE IN THE SOUTHWEST.

FOREMOST among organizations for the training of the young is the Kindergarten school at Phoenix, Ariz. The work of this school is in charge of Miss Lucy Y. Ellis of Phoenix, Ariz., secretary of the department of kindergarten education of the National Education Association now being held in this city. This school owns a small plot of land 150 feet front and 125 feet deep, known to the little ones as the kindercroft. Here they indulge in gardening under the guidance of Miss Ellis, who also instructs them in all kinds of games, including the famous "Farmer in the Dell." The garden produce, which consists of onions, radishes, lettuce, sweet peas, strawberries, carrots, beets, etc., is sold and the proceeds used to buy suitable articles for the home. Each year's work concludes with commencement exercises similar to those held in schools and colleges.

## DEPARTMENT STORE MANAGER ADVOCATES BUSINESS EDUCATION

"What business men demand of our graduates" was the leading topic at the session of the business education department this morning at the First Baptist church. W. A. Hawkins, superintendent of the Jordan Marsh Company, led the discussion. He said in part:

"It is really surprising, when you stop to think of it, how little the business man requires of the school graduate in the way of book learning—so little, in fact, that it does seem as though every boy and girl ought to leave school thoroughly equipped with at least these things.

"The child's prayer to the teacher should be: 'Give us that which will help us to earn our daily bread.' And this is the answer to that prayer: 'Teach the boy to write a good plain hand and to express himself in the English language with precision and brevity; teach him to spell correctly; teach him to do examples in common arithmetic such as addition, subtraction, extension, discount and percentage; inculcate honesty, truthfulness, courtesy, accuracy, initiative, persistency and a love of hard work into that boy.' Then you have the answer to his prayer. Teach him those things by all means, if it takes every month and every year of his school life and causes the neglect of everything else. Take the time and neglect the other things, for a boy or a girl who enters a business house with this equipment, plus average ability, will succeed."

Mr. Hawkins cited examples of deficiencies in writing, precision and brevity in speech and spelling and then took up arithmetic, saying:

"Our head cashier, a woman who has been with us many years and who is accountable for all the money that is taken over our counters, and under whose authority are the many cashiers in our employ, tells me that the girls we hire today are not nearly as well grounded in arithmetic as those we used to hire 10 years ago.

"Why is it? I don't believe it is the teachers' fault. I am inclined to believe that the fault lies with the system, with those who have the selection of the studies that must be taken up by the pupil, and that the time of the boy and girl is taken up with the less essential studies at the expense of the essential."

"We have a salesmanship school in our store, to which we send our own salespeople each day. One study to which we have given much attention is arithmetic. Seems too bad that we should have to do this, doesn't it? At the class graduation a few days ago I asked several young women who were grammar school graduates what studies they felt they had not been given enough instruction in in the public schools and the unanimous opinion was the very studies I have been talking about.

"Teach a boy that an act of dishonesty will dog his footsteps all through life."

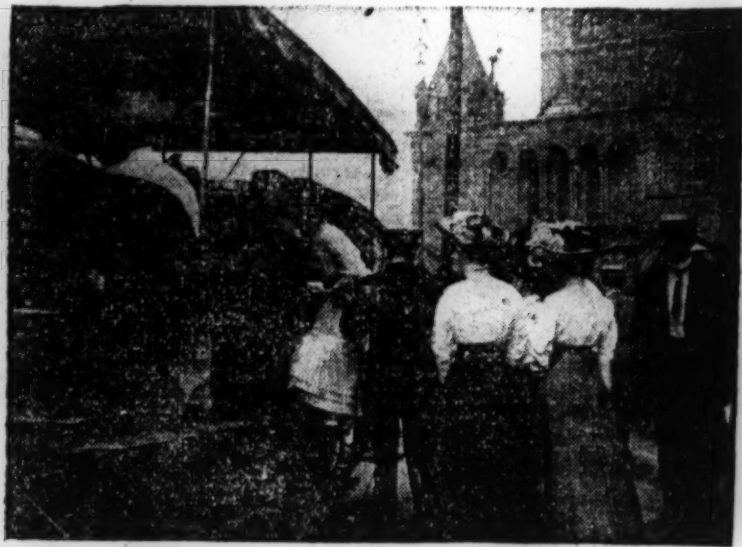
"Teach him that courtesy is the little golden key that will open the great heavy door of opportunity. Teach him the value of accuracy in everything that he does. Teach him that persistency will get him a job and that hard work will hold it. Once again, I say, teach him these things and you have helped him to earn his daily bread and to lead a useful and honorable life."

"When you go to your homes, I don't care in how small a village or how large a town you may live, use your strongest influence to have formed an advisory board, made up of live business men of your own community; not 'old fogies,' mind you, but men of affairs, that your boys and girls may look up to. Have them talk to your scholars the first and last days of every term. Get together with them and your school committee once each month and try to give your boys and girls what they need and all they need of it when they go out into the world to make their own living."

"Some may say, 'What does the aver-

## "All Aboard for Sight-Seeing!"

The trolley car special and automobile touring omnibus are doing a thriving business during convention week.



A PARTY AT COPLEY SQUARE READY FOR A SPIN AROUND TOWN. Section of Trinity church is shown in the background; delegates to N. E. A. are shown clambering aboard the autobus.

## DEMOCRATS TO TRY FOR MORE DISTRICTS IN EASTERN STATES

WASHINGTON—Officers of the Democratic congressional committee are preparing to carry on an active campaign of education in New England next fall. Representative Foss' speech in the House on the tariff and reciprocity will be one of the documents to be scattered broadcast in the eastern states.

Representative Lloyd of Missouri, chairman of the Democratic congressional committee, thinks the prospects of Democratic success in that section are bright.

"I believe we will hold the four Massachusetts districts now represented by Democrats," says Mr. Lloyd. "We ought also to gain at least two other districts in the state. If ex-Representative John R. Thayer runs for Congress in the Worcester district we will carry it."

"I understand that Charles S. Hamlin may run against Representative Greene. If he does he will defeat Mr. Greene."

It is understood that Chairman Lloyd and other Democratic leaders have high hopes of capturing the districts represented by Representatives Tirrell and Ames.

Speaking of the outlook in other New England states Mr. Lloyd says: "I believe we ought to gain one or two seats in Maine, regain what we lost in Rhode Island and gain one district in Connecticut."

age business man know about education? I tell you, he knows a whole lot about the bread and butter kind, and that is what we are talking about today. To know how successful this business man's advisory board can be, I need only refer you to the Boston High School of Commerce, where it has been in vogue for some time. But why not in every school? For every school is to be a school of commerce."

Mr. Hawkins' remarks regarding the need of inculcating courtesy, accuracy, honesty and persistency aroused a great deal of enthusiasm among his hearers.

The meeting was presided over by James S. Curry, head of the shorthand department of the high school of commerce, Cleveland, O.

The next question discussed was commercial education as a branch of vocational training and the discussion was led by Arthur J. Meredith, director of the commercial department of the state normal school at Salem.

## BANK THAT COLEMAN WRECKED IS SOON TO PAY SIXTY PER CENT

Officials of the National City Bank of Cambridge, which was looted by George W. Coleman, are awaiting today the special checks from Washington with which to pay the dividend of 60 per cent which has been authorized.

The dividend will be the first to be received by the depositors, but it will not be the last, according to the comptroller's office. An estimate of the total dividends to be paid the depositors could not be obtained today.

Deputy Comptroller Kane says that former Governor John L. Bates has made an excellent record as receiver of the Cambridge bank. Mr. Bates has reported the progress of his receivership from time to time. It is said that the short period elapsing before the declaration of the dividend in this case is unusual and speaks well for Governor Bates' work.

A meeting of the national bank examiners for the first district, which includes New England, has been called by Comptroller of the Currency Murray, to be held this week in Boston on a date satisfactory to the examiners. The examiners will confer on various phases of their work with a view to perfecting the system of national bank examination.

## CARNEGIE TRUST THEFT IS DENIED

NEW YORK—Denial is made of a report that \$400,000 in railroad bonds have disappeared from the vaults of the Carnegie Trust Company. A state bank examiner reports that he counted the collateral Wednesday. The rumor of a theft thus narrows down to a dispute as to how many of the bonds were originally delivered by a client to the broker in the case.

District Attorney Whitman said: "There is no evidence in the possession of this office which reflects in any way upon the financial responsibility or management of the Carnegie Trust Company, or upon any of its officers or directors."

**ARGUMENT ON MEAT BOOKS.** TRENTON, N. J.—Richard V. Lindabury argued before the court of errors and appeals Wednesday the appeal of the National Packing Company from the decision of Justice Swayze, ordering the books of the meat corporation brought into New Jersey for the inspection of the Hudson county grand jury.

Decision was reserved.

# The Women of the Home

Control practically every purchase made for the home. They are the logical "buyers" of every article needed by every member of the household. Why? Because they are experts on values and judges of quality. What has made them so?

## ADVERTISING

Women are not only persistent readers of advertisements but they are by experience and adaptability students of the art. It is the woman, therefore, who knows

WHAT TO BUY  
HOW TO BUY  
WHERE TO BUY

# The Christian Science Monitor

Is, in the majority of cases, the **SOLE NEWSPAPER** reaching the home. It follows, naturally, that it is thoroughly and carefully read and every advertisement receives the consideration it deserves. Consequently --

# The Merchant Who Uses The Monitor

Is assured of "a constituency that pays" because it has a clientele that believe in the paper and in the articles advertised in it and are therefore receptive to--and always ready to take advantage of--the offers made in its advertising columns

THE MAN WHO WROTE THIS AD WILL HELP YOU WRITE YOURS



# Agriculture Study Theme of Speakers at Meeting Today

## SESSION IS HELD AT CENTRAL CHURCH

The joint session of the departments of sciences and rural and agricultural education in the Central Congregational church, Berkeley and Newbury streets, attracted a large audience, about 300 being present.

In the absence of President David MacKenzie of Detroit, Mich., Vice-President W. H. Bartholomew of Louisville, Ky., presided. He said the department was to be congratulated on the fact that all the speakers had appeared. In a good many meetings there had not been so much success in this respect.

## Professor Hart, Amherst, Gives Speech on Pedagogy

"The Pedagogical Viewpoint" was the subject chosen today by Prof. W. R. Hart of Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, before the department of rural and agricultural education, and in the course of his remarks he said:

Scientific study has both a vocational and a non-vocational motive. Specialists in science are prone to emphasize the non-vocational aspect. This is especially true in school texts for beginners.

In the process of building up a body of scientific knowledge, the builders have given little thought to methods of teaching or the laws of the learning process. To observe, compare and infer has been their chief guiding principle. The methods of the mature investigator have been forced upon the immature beginner. Appeals to interest have been made chiefly from the standpoint of interesting things contained in the subject, rather than from the standpoint of the learner's mind.

Interest to be thorough and abiding must reach over from the social use to the scientific convenience. The true principle of interest runs from applications to laws, rather than from laws to applications. Only those sciences deserve to be widely studied whose facts become socialized, i. e., intimately related to the vocational life of the people.

Entomology never gained because it never deserved much recognition in the schools till it became economic. This makes it a factor in sociology. It is now entitled to a place in every school. A pedagogy that looks beyond both the subject matter and the individual to the social structure, points to the applications of a science as the proper place to begin its serious study.

Some applied science should precede the study of abstract, or pure science. Agriculture is a fruitful source of material in this regard. In so far as it is scientific, agriculture is applied science. The same is true of all the great industries. Both teachers and scientists seem to disregard the lesson taught by the boys who put local telegraphs in their homes 25 and 30 years ago, even before their high schools put one in the laboratory. The number of amateur wireless stations about the country today is a lesson of the same sort. The practical application is the only real avenue of approach to a question for the immature mind. The unsolved question is the best motive for the study of the science that promises an answer.

## Louis Murbach Opposes More Special Schools

At the joint meeting of the departments of secondary education and science education, in discussing the use of materials drawn from agriculture and manual arts today, Louis Murbach of Detroit made the following points:

In both nature study and elementary experiment the problems have been invented for the lessons. Nature problems and useful applications will be the rule in the future. The manual arts are working along this line and have made extraordinary progress in their introduction into almost all grades of the school work. Laymen cannot be blamed for failing to see the wisdom of teaching physiology, when college professors decry it because of poor teaching, instead of helping to remedy these conditions. The danger of making high school studies depend upon the home experiences of the pupils for their interest, would be to get a mass of trade facts, making the study less educative and more utilitarian. To a limited extent such procedure will help the technical study.

It will be far better to articulate the new studies, such as agriculture and the manual arts, in some way with the high school curriculum than further to encourage the establishment of special schools for these subjects. The training in such schools is likely to impress their graduates with a feeling of having "finished" rather than having only begun to learn.

## C. A. Mathewson Explains Zoological Study Trend

Before the department of secondary education this morning an address was given on "The Practical Aspects of Zoology in Secondary Education," by Chester A. Mathewson, Brooklyn Normal school, Brooklyn, N. Y. Mr. Mathewson in the course of his address said:

The history of the teaching of zoology in American secondary schools shows four well-defined epochs. The earliest was the old natural history taught from books. The second was the one inaugurated by Huxley and Martin—the paramount consideration with them being "training" and "discipline." It is their method which has most strongly

## URGES THAT SINGING MAKES GOOD CITIZENS OF CHILDREN

John W. Cook, President Northern Illinois State Normal School, at Jordan Hall, Final Session of N. E. A. Music Department, Says It Aids Best Development.

"Singing is one of the greatest influences in putting children on the right road to good citizenship because it helps them achieve their best development."

This statement was made at the final session of the music department in Jordan hall this morning by John W. Cook, president of the Northern Illinois state normal school.

Mr. Cook said in part: "Effectiveness and definiteness are highly essential qualities in teachers apart from the educational equipment, and without this effectiveness and definiteness the best results cannot be achieved."

"Singing is a good thing for everybody, for everybody can sing after a fashion, and there is nothing that provides a better rallying center than singing. It is not peculiar to any nation or people, and is therefore a universal art medium for expression."

"Nothing so unifies a multitude as to set them all to singing the same song. Furthermore there is an impersonality about singing that furnishes a cover for the expression by the shyest of people of the deepest human emotions."

"Americans are too modest in the expression of their emotions for their best good. It would be better for us all if we like the Irishman could go along the street inquiring of strangers if they had seen anything of 'the dear creature.' What would be thought of the American who took his post beneath his lady's window and serenaded her in broad daylight?"

"We can sing sentimental songs and

impressed the teachers of the present day. In the early part of the present century there was a reaction toward the old natural history with emphasis on habits, life histories and classification as against details of structure, especially internal structure. This last can scarcely be said to have resulted in a wide-spread reform. The outlines of courses in the best high schools of the present day show the persistence of the idea of training advocated by Huxley and Martin."

We have now entered upon the fourth epoch, one in which we recognize a strong and widespread popular demand for a more intimate relation between all school work and the life of the pupils. In our zoology courses this has had two important results:

- (1) The simplification and unification of first-year high school biology.
- (2) The making of the work more practical from the standpoint of everyday life.

## William Orr Emphasizes New Physics Study Scheme

An address was delivered before the department of secondary education this morning on the topic "Discussion of Science in Secondary Education—Physics," by William Orr, deputy state commissioner of education, Boston, who said in part:

Study and practical testing of methods in the schoolroom have settled the main lines of the teaching of physics, namely, the laboratory, the lecture, the textbook and the outside reading. Due proportion of each of these modes has been established, but excessive quantitative methods and regard for college admission requirements hamper the work in physics in many schools.

Two ends are to be secured in the near future. First—enrichment of content, through bringing into the study illustration and application of principles, taken from the surroundings of the pupil. Concrete material of this nature may well be presented by teachers, gathered by members of the class, and used as a basis on which to build the formal instruction.

Such a policy involves a second result in flexibility of treatment and skill in following the line of the pupil's interest rather than a logical outline. Physics should emphasize the topics most pertinent to the activities of the given locality.

Pedagogical and practical values are found in such treatment. The teacher is led to present real facts, and instruction must be direct and vital. Pupils connect their school work with actual experience. Such knowledge abides and grows. Often ingenious and important applications of scientific principles result. The knowledge of the activities and industries of his home, town or city, helps the pupil to wisely select his vocations, and also promotes civic spirit.

Heretofore theory and method have been based on a logical scheme and orderly exposition of physics as a body of organized information. The new teaching keeps in mind the mode of thought of the high school pupil, appeals to motives of interest, and connects the activities of the recreation with the world of men and affairs.

## Joseph S. Mills Analyzes Chemistry Tuition Topic

The following is a brief abstract of an address before the department of secondary education this morning on the subject, "Discussion of Science in Secondary Education—Chemistry," by Jo-

seph S. Mills, high school of commerce, New York city:

Special difficulties in the way of teaching chemistry in the high schools of large cities.

Failure of orthodox chemistry courses to meet the needs of pupils not preparing for college.

Alternative chemistry course proposed by the New York City High School Principals' Association.

Attempts in the High School of Commerce to solve the problem for a special type of school. Similar attempts in other places.

Necessity for experimental work in arranging new courses.

Difficulties in sizing up the situation, and in obtaining capable men and suitable equipment.

Types of chemistry courses needed in secondary schools.

S. B. M'Creedy Sees Need for New View of Botany

An abstract follows of an address before the department of secondary education this morning on "Discussion of Science in Secondary Education—Botany," by S. B. M'Creedy, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ontario, Can.:

A new viewpoint.—For this branch of science teaching the great requirement is a general readjustment of viewpoint. It must not be so much botany as plants; and not so much plants as pupils; not so much the logical development of a science as a preparation for life. The teaching is not for the sake of a subject but for the sake of a boy or girl who is "to live a life and to make a living."

The teacher and the subject.—Instead of adhering to the formalities of the textbook, the teacher goes to the farm or the grocery store, the orchard or the market, the forest or the sawmill. Instead of consulting the interests of botany first, he consults the interests of the community; his pupils study the common weeds and weed seeds, examine seed grain for its impurities, make germination tests, etc.

When materials are not available from the pupils' homes or nearby gardens, he grows his own in his school plots. Besides his forest tree seedlings, grains and clovers, his botanical garden produces cultivated and wild plants in their families to be used in class studies.

The teacher and the agricultural college.—This new line of work does not call for new teachers. The old experienced teachers will serve best if they can readjust themselves and the agricultural colleges can best help in this. If the change is desirable, there is a call for closer cooperation between departments of education and the agricultural colleges.

CENTRAL AMERICA TO MAKE PROTEST

WASHINGTON—That at least three and perhaps more of the Central and South American republics will make a concerted protest of some kind at the coming international conference of American states, at Buenos Aires, against the Central American policy of the United States, is the possibility being discussed in diplomatic circles here.

The most that can be regarded as possible is that the republics interested will give the United States to understand diplomatically that the principles represented in the attitude of this government on the east coast of Nicaragua will not be accepted willingly as a part of the international law of the Americas.

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## President of Nebraska's Normal School Discusses "Criticism by the Laity"



JAMES W. CRABTREE, Head of State Normal School, Peru, Neb., who addressed general session Wednesday night.

## College Elective Work Studied by Harvard Head

At the general session Wednesday night President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard gave the result of his studies in the effort to discover some general law or rule that should guide him in directing the studies of young men going through college and the professional schools of the university. His studies were based on the comparisons of results achieved by a certain number of Harvard graduates from 1897 for the 11 succeeding years. These results he had worked out on a graphic chart in dimensions and colors. His address was entitled "Effect of Electives Chosen in College."

He said that probably "the most interesting and vital topic for educators is the question of the extent to which capacity in one study could be transferred to another." As a result of his investigations he had found that the capacity displayed by one study was transferable only when the method of study was applicable.

Such things as intensity of effort and diligence he found were transferable, as was the quality of resourcefulness. The effort was to find out something about the transferability of acquired capacity from one study to another of a different nature. Harvard, he said, offered unusual advantages for making at least a start in such investigations because the elective system had been free in that institution for 30 years, with the exception of one course in English and one in modern languages.

James W. Crabtree, president of the state normal school at Peru, Neb., pointed out the attitude of the public toward the existing educational ideas and practice in an address entitled "Criticism of the Public Schools by the Laity."

H. L. Russell, dean of the College of Agriculture and director of the experiment station in the University of Wisconsin, called attention to the economic necessity of a knowledge of those things which are fundamental to agricultural success, and the importance of imparting this knowledge in the schools. His address was entitled "The Value of Demonstrative Methods in the Agricultural Education of the Rural Population," and it was illustrated by stereopticon views.

## COMMERCE MEN ELECT MEMBERS

These new members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce were elected at the regular meeting of the board of directors today: Edward Hale Abbot, Rodolph L. Agassiz, John S. Ames, Frederic Amory, Larz Anderson, Orson M. Arnold, William C. Atwood, Frank J. Bartlett, F. Winthrop Batchelder, Walter L. Bates, Winslow Blanchard, W. P. Bosworth, Clifford H. Bullard, Henry R. Comley, Arthur Crowley, Fred L. Daggett, Edward Dana, W. H. Elliott, John S. Farlow, D. M. James, John J. Mahoney, Harold F. Mason, George M. Nash, William J. Neal, Elmer P. Oakman, E. H. Palmer, James F. Phelps, J. H. Rand, David A. Ritchie, E. S. Rousmaniere, Francis W. Stearns, Charles Eliot Ware, Jr.

INDORSE MR. FOLK FOR PRESIDENT. RALEIGH, N. C.—The Democratic county convention of Bertie county, N. C., has endorsed Joseph W. Folk of Missouri for the Democratic nomination for President. His father, Henry B. Folk of Tennessee, was a native of Bertie county, leaving there when 21 years old.

RINDGE FIELD SHOWER BATHS. The Cambridge common council has adopted Councilman Peter Nelligan's order appropriating \$2000 for the installation of shower baths in Rindge field shelter.

LESS MONEY PER CAPITA. WASHINGTON—A decrease of 40 cents in circulation per capita on July 1, as compared with a year ago, is shown by the latest treasury statement on the

## COOPERATE WITH FRATERNITY IS PRESIDENT FAUNCE'S IDEA

Head of Brown University Points Out the Good in College Organizations, Provided the Faculty Has Some Voice in Their Government.

Cooperation and sympathetic relations between college faculties and fraternities was the theme of a comprehensive paper read by President W. H. Faunce of Brown University before the department of higher education in the Second church today. President Faunce said that the college fraternity can be made the source of much good for college men along intellectual, moral and social lines and that it can be used as a means of developing brotherhood and the right kind of friendship if there is intelligent cooperation with the college faculty.

He proposed that each fraternity contain a member of the faculty and an alumnus of the college as one way of developing cooperation between the two bodies.

There are three attitudes which a faculty can maintain toward the fraternities, said President Faunce, one of espionage, one of restriction or one of cooperation. The last of the three has proved most satisfactory, he said, both for the college and the fraternity.

Ralph K. Jones, librarian of the University of Maine, where the faculty has had considerable experience with fraternities, followed along the same general line taken by President Faunce.

## Ralph K. Jones Advocates Assisting Fraternities

The following is a summary of an address before the department of higher education this morning on the subject of "Relations of Faculties and Fraternities," by Ralph K. Jones, librarian of the University of Maine, Orono, Me.:

Evidence of poorer college work by members of fraternities than by non-fraternity men in the same institutions, given by the publication of relative statistics for a number of colleges in the West, together with careful studies on the same subject by President Schur-

man of Cornell, and other contributing causes, have resulted in a thorough awakening of the fraternities to the necessity of action by them which will remove the stigma under which they now rest.

Inquiries sent all fraternities brought replies from those that have more than four-fifths of the entire number of chapters, including every one which is national in character, and all except one with over 25 chapters. These replies indicate with hardly an exception the fraternities answering either already have in operation plans designed to promote better work by their active members or that they are planning to adopt such in the near future.

Information was asked from 90 colleges, including all those that contain five or more fraternity chapters, and replies were received from two-thirds, including nearly every one of the western institutions. Most of the colleges that replied showed interest in the subject, and many of them are already utilizing the fraternity chapters to secure better work from their members.

Until recently, all the criticism was of the fraternities, from the colleges. Now, serious complaint is made of the failure by college faculties to cooperate with the fraternities.

Three-fourths of the total registration of men undergraduates is in the fraternity colleges, and in these one-fifth of the men are members of the general fraternities. In this fifth are, in general, the most prominent, most popular, and most influential men. Whatever influences them will inevitably react upon the entire student body, and no appeal that can be made to them has the strength of that from their fraternity. If the faculties give the fraternities their hearty cooperation more will be accomplished in the next five years in raising the grade of college work than can be done by faculties alone in five times this period.

## KINDERGARTEN DEPARTMENT HOLDS FIRST SESSION TODAY

Interesting Papers Are Read This Morning at the Normal Art School in Newbury Street, the Meeting Being Held Separately From Other N. E. A. Organizations

## Kindergarten in Favor of Games to Teach Arts

Caroline Crawford, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, before the department of kindergarten education this morning read a paper on "Esthetic Education of Children at the Kindergarten Period," in part as follows:

"The change that has come about in the educational viewpoint has affected not only the practical aspects of education, but promises to modify and reconstruct the esthetic and cultural phases as well. But while we grant the need of freedom to play and recognize some sort of relation between play and art, we have failed to see how what the little child constructs during that free time is definitely related to the arts of life."

The initial art is not drawing nor painting, neither is it story-telling nor music; but it is the dramatic, or so-called singing game. And as an art this is subject to the same laws of composition as any other. One reason why we have failed to recognize the dramatic game as an artform is because we have been bound to the older conception of bodily movement for physical exercise, instead of seeing it as a mode of expression. Even in the best works on Froebel's "Mother Play" we find games given as exercises for the various parts of the body.

The mode of expression in the dramatic game is composite in type. There is much gesture or pantomime, to which some words, and more or less melody are added. The essential thing in the game is the plot, or the building of a whole out of parts. And it is on the study of the evolution of the plot and the expression of it that we need to concentrate our attention.

"The Child as the Center" Is Miss Tanner's Subject

Miss Amy E. Tanner, department of experimental pedagogy, Clark University, Worcester, Mass., read a paper today on "The Child as the Center of Correlation in the Kindergarten," before the department of kindergarten education, in which she said:

The child of kindergarten age has certain definite characteristics which should be especially considered in teaching him. Only a few of these can be touched on here.

Binet has given us careful tests for normal children from 3 to 13 years, which show that both at 3 and 4 years memories are still brief, fragmentary and narrow. The 3-year-old child can remember six syllables that he understands and two figures just after they have been spoken to him. He can count 3, but not until 5 years can he understand four. Of course many children can repeat a number of words, sometimes up to 60, or more, before this age.

The children's ideas of most common objects and relations are vague and superficial. Much of what we call imagination is due to their seeing superficial resemblances or confusing images with reality. Ideas of distance and size are indefinite. Family relationship depends on living in the same house, so that the new baby is no relation, if not classed as a doll or animal.

## N. E. A. IS INVITED BY SUFFRAGISTS

The Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government extends a cordial invitation to all members of the National Education Association to attend a dramatic reading at Jacob Sleeper hall, Boylston street, corner of Exeter, at 4 p. m., today.

Emily M. Bishop of New York will give her dramatic condensation of the remarkable incidents in "Woman's Invasion," by Rheta Child Dorr. Marion Craig Wentworth will read the Trafalgar square scene from "Votes for Women," by Elizabeth Robins.

FORM OLD COLONY UNION. The Old Colony Union was organized Wednesday afternoon at the Boston City Club. Its object is to promote the interests of the Old Colony district in Plymouth and Bristol counties. Judge Robert O. Harris was elected president.

Two Sisters Rescued. Holmer Kelley and Harold Amberson saved 11-year-old Helen Ingall and her 12 years old sister, Beatrice, of 78 Pleasant street, Wintthrop, from drowning near the Thornton station at noon Wednesday. The little girls had waded into a hole and were sinking when aid reached them.

SIX MONTHS MAY ELAPSE. WASHINGTON—It is understood at the state department that six months or so may elapse before the final stages would be reached in negotiations between the United States and Great Britain for the settlement of the pecuniary claims of the two governments.

CHARLES R. HEIKE RESIGNS. NEW YORK—Charles R. Heike, convicted in the sugar fraud cases, has resigned voluntarily as secretary of the American Sugar Refining Company of New Jersey and as secretary and treasurer of the New York company.

## MRS. ELLA F. YOUNG'S CAREER AS TEACHER

(Continued from Page One.)

of her elevation to the \$10,000 position of superintendent of schools of Chicago, as one of the best known educators of the middle West. An organization of women principals of Chicago elementary schools is named the Ella F. Young Club. She was the first woman to serve as assistant superintendent of schools, resigning when Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews was superintendent. It was then that she became a member of the faculty of the University of Chicago. She is a believer in the theory that girls should receive the same advantages as boys, and that they should be given them side by side with the boys. Her election as superintendent of schools in Chicago was in the face of the candidacy of six other principals of Chicago schools, she being chosen unanimously at the end of three weeks of caucuses and informal meetings.

Behind the election of Mrs. Young to the superintendency of Chicago was said to be a revolt of parents against faddism. President Harper of the University of Chicago once expressed a wish that all his incoming freshmen "could have at least one year under Mrs. Young" before they came to him, that he might at least be sure that they could read, and write and count up to 10. Nevertheless, with her championship of the "three R's" Mrs. Young is not against the modern innovations in education which are based on utility and good sense. She is who, assisted by officers of the Chicago Y. M. C. A., started the movement to teach every child in the city's schools to swim.

Mrs. Young began teaching in the Skinner school on the West Side in Chicago at \$25 a month. She is now one of two highest-salaried public school officials in the United States, the superintendent of New York city schools receiving the same amount. She is in executive control of school property worth \$500,000,000 and shapes the educational careers of 200,000 pupils. Her position is said to be the most important public office ever held by a woman.

## PLAN FOR GHENT TREATY FESTIVAL

NEW YORK—The movement for a world-wide celebration in 1914 of the one hundredth anniversary of peace among the English speaking peoples took form here Wednesday with the announcement of a committee selected to organize the work of preparation. The committee is headed by Andrew Carnegie as chairman.

The treaty of Ghent was signed on Dec. 24, 1814, and it is proposed to commemorate that event through an invitation issued jointly by the citizens of the United States and Great Britain to the world at large to take part during 1914 in a common celebration, the exact form of which has been only tentatively discussed. The plan contemplates a program including a day of ceremony at Ghent, conferences and celebrations in London and Washington and the possible erection in New York of a great memorial building which shall be the meeting place during 1914 of international conferences and congresses.

## ENGINEERS OPEN LOWELL EXHIBIT

LOWELL, Mass.—The mechanical exhibition of the state convention of the Massachusetts branch of the National Association of Engineers opened in Prescott hall today. This evening there will be a reception to visiting engineers in the headquarters in the Richardson hotel. Friday the convention will be formally opened. Past National President T. N. Kelsey will preside. Addresses will be made by National President W. J. Reynolds of Hoboken, N. J., Mayor Meehan, President Harvey B. Greene of the Board of Trade, State Deputy E. H. Kearney of Boston and others.

RAILROAD MAY DISCRIMINATE. WASHINGTON—The interstate commerce commission decides that the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie railway may lawfully maintain two rates, of 40 and 20 cents a 100 pounds respectively, on shipments of butter and eggs eastbound out of St. Paul and Minneapolis via Manistique, Mich.

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# Latest Market Reports Produce Quotations Shipping

## DEFECTS IN OUR MONETARY SYSTEM ARE POINTED OUT

National Monetary Commission Makes Public the Summary of Banking History in Financial Crisis.

BY A HARVARD MAN

WASHINGTON—The most complete summary of banking history of the crisis of 1873, 1884, 1893 and 1907 yet prepared is embodied in a monograph by Professor Sprague of Harvard, made public by the national monetary commission.

In the account of the crisis of 1907 Professor Sprague discusses defects in the existing monetary system. He declares that all the banks, judged by average of the preceding half dozen years, were in normal condition of strength, and that these outside New York and St. Louis were in a slightly stronger condition in 1907 than in 1906.

The upward tendency of loans was not so marked in New York as in case of the banks in general. The \$408,000,000 of New York bank loans in 1907 was nearly 20 per cent of all loans of national banks, while the \$712,000,000 in 1907 was just above 15 per cent of the total.

The increase in deposits of state banks and trust companies, however, held by national banks of New York was striking and might well have been considered alarming. In 10 years, from 1897 to 1907, net deposits due national banks by those of New York increased from \$155,000,000 to \$218,800,000, while net deposits due to state banks, trust companies, etc., increased from \$75,000,000 to \$106,800,000.

From a little more than one third the aggregate of bankers' deposits in 1907, the deposits due to state institutions had become in 1907 almost equal to those due to the national banks.

The ease with which growth of trust companies made possible the shifting of tens of millions of loans and deposit liabilities seems to have obscured the essential nature of the situation.

If, for any reason, it should become

necessary for trust companies to contract their banking operations it would obviously be necessary for the national banks to shoulder the burden in order to save the local situation. There was also the element of outside loans, estimated in 1906 at least \$300,000,000. The outside banks, it is declared, feel no responsibility for the course of the market. They will naturally withdraw from it when affairs at home require more of their funds or when they come to distrust the future. It therefore becomes necessary for the local banks in the money center to be able at all times to shoulder at least a part of the loans which may be liquidated by outside banks and also to supply the cash thus drawn away.

In New York the seven leading banks controlled in 1873 only about 30 per cent of resources of all the New York national banks. In 1907 the six principal banks—City, Commerce, First, Park, Chase and Hanover—controlled over 60 per cent of the total. Their cash reserve had increased from less than two fifths to about two thirds of that held by all the banks. The net obligation of these six banks to other banks on Aug. 22, 1907, was \$304,200,000 out of a net obligation for the 38 national banks of the city of \$410,200,000. The only certain resource for banks holding large bank deposits is a large cash reserve, and that was conspicuously lacking in 1907 as it had been in 1873. In both years net bankers' deposits were more than twice the cash reserves of these banks, and their proportion of cash to net deposits was but slightly above the 25 per cent required by law.

## STEEL BUSINESS FAIRLY GOOD

NEW YORK—June was not a poor period for new steel business. The Steel Corporation alone booked a total tonnage of about 700,000 tons, or at the rate of \$4,000,000 a year. Its production was about \$80,000 tons.

Had the Steel Corporation's production in June been only equal to new orders, its earnings would have been at the rate of close of \$120,000,000 a year. As production exceeded new business 7500 tons a day, earnings for June were at a rate greatly in excess of \$120,000,000 a year.

If there is no material falling off in new business, the corporation will have no difficulty in operating an average of nearly 80 per cent of its capacity throughout the rest of the year, as it has a large unmet tonnage to fall back on.

## SHIPPING NEWS

Small fare and few vessels reached T wharf today. The arrivals were: Leo with 11,500 pounds, Mary T. Fallon 24,000, Harriet 33,500, John T. Fallon 21,000, Ethel B. Penny 28,000.

T wharf dealers' prices Thursday per hundredweight: Haddock \$3.25@3.75, large cod \$3.75, small cod \$2.25, large hake \$2, small hake \$1.25.

The mackerel netter Squanto left today for Georges bank. The report that the vessel has changed hands is without foundation, it is declared.

Steamship Saxonia, from Liverpool and Queenstown for Boston, will be due here next Thursday. She left the Irish port at 12:45 p. m. Wednesday. Captain Roston, formerly in command of one of the steamers in the Mediterranean service, has succeeded Capt. E. H. Pentecost in command of the liner. The Saxonia is bringing 60 saloon passengers, 208 second cabin and 618 steerage.

Captain Pentecost has retired from seafaring life and will devote his time to his shore interests. He will reside in Topsfield, Mass., the home of his wife, who was Miss Pierce of that town.

The United States collier Lebanon, Captain E. J. Norcott, from Newport, is at the navy yard.

## PORT OF BOSTON.

### Arrived.

U S cruiser Dixie, Foley, Castine, Me. Str Boston (Br), Simma, Digby, N. S. mdae, passengers to J F Masters. Str Philadelphia (Br), George, London, June 28, mdae to F T Toppin. Str Ely (Br), Hawley, Sama, Cuba, July 1, bananas for W W & C R Noyes. Str Philadelphia (Br), Gardner, London, June 28, mdae to F Leyland & Co. Ltd.

Str Ely (Br), Hawley, Sama, Cuba, July 1, bananas to W W & C R Noyes. Str Laura E Melanson (Br), Melanson, Liverpool, N. S., 118,000 ft pine boards to A D Hall & Son.

Str Charleston (Br), Davies, Pomaron, July 21, iron pyrites for American Agricultural & Chemical Co vessel to Purmess, Willy & Co.

Str Prince George (Br), McKinnon, Yarmouth, N. S.; mdae, passengers to J F Masters.

Str Harvard, Crowell, New York, mdae, passengers to Albert Smith.

Str Belfast, Sawyer, Bangor, Me.

Str City of Hanger, Colby, Bath, Me.

Str Hanson B Fuller, Strout, Port and Me.

Str City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.

Tug Luckawanna, Lewis, Hoboken, towing large barge.

Schr O P Withersell, Parsons, Norfolk, 500 tons coal. Vessel to Rogers & Webb.

Schr Ned P Walker, Crocker, supposed from Connecticut river.

Str Cymric (Br), Howarth, Liverpool, June 28, Queenstown, 20, mdae, passengers to White Star line.

Str Gloucester, McElderman, Norfolk, mdae, passengers to C. H. Maynard.

### Sailed.

Str Prince George (Br), Yarmouth, N. S.; Howard, Norfolk; Persian, Philadelphia; Harvard, New York; James N Whitney, do; Calvin Austin, St John.

Str B tugs International (from Philadelphia), tow by Corbin, Gloucester; Talpa (from South Amboy), tow by Malyvern, Portland, and Radnor, for Newburyport; William G Williams, Lynn, to return with sch Venus; tug Paoli, South Amboy, tow by Haverford (from Portsmouth), Wayne and Stratford, latter for Rayonne, N. J.

### Notes.

Sch Chas H Klinek, from South Amboy, 730 tons coal, to discharge at J P Stewart & Co, Charlestown.

Sch Eva C (Br), from Port Greenville, N. S. 36,000 ft piling for John G Hall & Co vessel to A Winsor & Son.

Sch R Carson (Br), from Apple River, N. S. 4000 ft piling 102,000 ft boards for Stetson, Cutler & Co.

## NEW YORK ARRIVALS.

Strs President Grant, Hamburg and Boulogne; City of Macon, Savannah; El Valle, New Orleans; Semantha, Matanzas, etc; Corsican Prince, Rio Janeiro; Victoria, Bahia and Port of Spain; Hawaiian, Philadelphia; Advance, Colon; Curlyha, Nuevitas, etc; Marion N. Cobb, Messenger, Brunswick; Yale, Boston.

## MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS.

BALTIMORE, July 5—Cld, str Juniata, Boston; July 6, arrd, tug Georges Creek, tow by 20, 25 and 25, from Boston; tug down Sparrows Point, str Kennebec, for Boston.

CAPE HENRY, July 5—Pd in, str Nantuxet, Boston for Newport News and Baltimore; pd out, str Juniata, Norfolk for Boston; Transportation, Baltimore for do; Hanna Hais, do for New York.

NEWPORT NEWS, July 5—Arrd, str Wm Chisholm, Boston.

HAVANA, July 5—Arrd, str Hyperia, from Buenos Aires, etc; Boston and New York.

MONTEVIDEO, June 27—Sld, str St Hugo, Boston.

LIVERPOOL, July 5—Sld, str Saxonia, Boston via Queenstown.

CITY ISLAND, July 5—Pd in, tug Plymouth, Boston for Port Johnson, tow by C R 4, 8 and 10; Robert Robinson, tow by 5 bgs, do for do.

PORT JOHNS, P. R., July 5—Sld, sch R W Hopkins, Malano, Boston.

## A SLOWING DOWN IN THE PRODUCTION FOR LAST MONTH

Output of Coke and Pig Iron for June Somewhat Less Than the Previous Month—Several Furnaces Idle.

## ORDERS FOR RAILS

NEW YORK—The Iron Age says: The statistics for June show that the production of coke and anthracite pig iron was 2,265,000 gross tons, or 75,000 tons a day, against 77,100 tons a day in May.

On July 1, 200 furnaces were in blast against 280 furnaces one month previous, and the daily capacity active was 73,700 tons, or about 3100 tons a day less than on June 1. The annual rate of production of all kinds of pig iron, estimating charcoal iron at 400,000 tons a year, was about 27,300,000 tons on July 1, against 28,450,000 tons one month previous.

A number of furnaces have gone out in the past few days, so that the curtailment may now be reckoned at 15 per cent from the high point, which was 31,650,000 tons a year in February. The movement will be carried further, as preparations are now being made for the blowing out of other furnaces.

The United States Steel Corporation now has 35 furnaces idle, against 31 on June 1, while at one time last month it had as few as 28 out of blast. The independent steel companies have five more furnaces out than on June 1. Such statistics of stocks as are available point to a further increase in the Central West and the South, though it is not large.

We estimate the production of pig iron in the first half year, including charcoal iron, at 14,025,000 tons, or about 200,000 tons more than in the second half of 1909. In the past 12 months the country has produced about 20,750,000 tons of pig iron, or nearly 4,000,000 tons more than the highest record for a calendar year—25,705,000 tons in 1909. The leading interest looked new business at an average rate of 20,000 tons a day in June, practically the same rate as in May. As to the course of business in the summer months the forecasts of leaders in the trade are not enthusiastic, since several undetermined factors enter into the reckoning.

Among rail contracts of the week are 11,000 tons for the San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railway Company and 2000 tons for the B. & O., divided among three builders, while 1000 for the same road are about to be let. The Chesapeake & Ohio has bought 1500 cars.

At Pittsburgh, Bessemer and open-hearth billets are weaker, the latter having sold at \$27, the lowest point for many months. A number of Pittsburgh district mills will be idle for a portion of July for repairs. In the wire industry signs of slackening of operations increase. In black and galvanized sheets prices are weaker, and for galvanized are \$4 a ton below the nominal level.

Pig iron markets show considerable maneuvering, a good many buyers in the middle West trying to buy at present prices for delivery well into next year. Prices are weaker in spots, but producers sell grudgingly on long deliveries.

## CHANGES MADE IN BOSTON BANKS

Charles H. Sabin has been succeeded as first vice-president of the Mechanics & Metals National Bank by Walter F. Albertsen, formerly cashier. J. S. House has been appointed cashier and Charles E. Miller advanced from management of credit department to be assistant cashier succeeding Mr. House.

Mr. Sabin was recently elected vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Company and he will assume active duties with that institution. When Standard Oil and Amalgamated Copper interests formed the National Copper Bank several years ago they brought Mr. Sabin down from Albany to become its president. When this bank merged with the Mechanics, Mr. Sabin became first vice-president.

## FAVORS DAVIS-DAILY.

BUTTE, Mont.—The supreme court late Wednesday handed down an order reversing the decision in the case of the Davis-Daily Copper Company and allowing the company to build a tramway from its property to the railroad. This greatly facilitates the shipping of ore from the Davis-Daily property.

## BOSTON CHAMBER FIGHTS RATES.

The Boston Chamber of Commerce has telegraphed to the Interstate Commerce commission asking for a suspension of advances in rates notified for New England railroads.

## MARINE NOTES.

NEW YORK—Four men in a boat, survivors of the wreck of the two-masted schooner Garfield White, which foundered seven miles east of the Ambrose channel lightship, were rescued Wednesday by the men of the Rockaway Beach life-saving station.

HALIFAX, N. S.—The American steam yacht Surf arrived in port Wednesday from New York with a large party of sportsmen on board. The Surf is bound for Labrador, and called at Halifax for coal and supplies.

## Produce Markets

Arrivals. Steamer Cymric from Liverpool. Steamer Kataladin from Jacksonville with 10 bbls squash, 12 cars watermelons, 25 bbls pears, 1100 crts pineapples, 50 crts tomatoes.

Steamer Gloucester from Norfolk with 1000 bbls potatoes, 400 crts cucumbers, 170 crts squash, 140 crts tomatoes.

The Norfolk steamer, due here tomorrow, has 2200 bbls, 300 crts cucumbers, 30 crts squash, 200 crts tomatoes.

Sailed. Str Nicholas Cuneo from Sama for Boston with bananas for W W & C R Noyes. Due Monday, July 11.

## Boston Receipts.

Strawberries 2000 crates, watermelons 15 cars, cantaloupes 7 cars, California deciduous fruit 5 cars, pineapples 2850 crates, raisins 1000 boxes, potatoes 12,408 bushels, onions 7 bushels.

## Fruit Sale Wednesday.

Calli grapefruit 55c@64c lb, Mediterranean sweets 45c@50c lb, Calli lemons 44c@75c lb, Calli seedlings 81c@84c lb, Calli pears 25c@31c lb, Calli plums 40c@51c lb, also sold Florida pineapples 75c@82c crt, Georgia peaches 20c@31c crt.

## New York Fruit Sale.

There were 17 cars Calli oranges sold Wednesday. Market ruled 10c lb higher. There were 6700 crts Havana pineapples sold. Quality and condition better than previous offering and prices ruled higher: 24c 81c@2.70, 30c 81c@1.75, 30c 81c@1.35, 42c 81c@1.15. About 80 lbs Cuban grape fruit sold. Fancy sold 85c@87c lb, with russets at 82c@87c lb for 30c to 80c. There were 200 crts Manila onions sold, which brought 81c.

The cargoes of the Carpathia and Argentina, 52,000 lbs lemons, sold. The condition of the offering with the exception of the Verdelli stock and a few lots of Riciopoli stock, was generally poor both for quality and condition and very few lots fit to ship out in the original package, except to nearby points. Every one looked for higher prices as the local trade was practically cleaned up. Market opened stronger and higher than last week's closing, but owing to the absence of orders in the brokers' hands prices gradually weakened and at the close market was a little easier. 300s were about the same as last week, but 300s were 25 cents lower.

Verdelli stock: 1st choice 300s 85c@87c lb, 2nd choice 300s 85c@87c lb, 3rd choice 300s 85c@87c lb, 4th choice 300s 85c@87c lb, 5th choice 300s 85c@87c lb, 6th choice 300s 85c@87c lb, 7th choice 300s 85c@87c lb, 8th choice 300s 85c@87c lb, 9th choice 300s 85c@87c lb, 10th choice 300s 85c@87c lb.

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Verdelli stock: 1st choice 300s 85c@87c lb, 2nd choice 300s 85c@87c lb, 3rd choice 30







## Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements under this head are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

## CENTRAL STATES

## HELP WANTED—MALE

WANTED—Experienced auto top builders; good wages; steady work. Address STELLING AUTO TOP CO., Detroit, Mich.

WEAVERS wanted at the SOUTH BEND WOOLLEN CO., South Bend, Ind.; family help preferred; good wages and steady work.

WINDY TRIMMER WANTED—An up-to-date window trimmer and card writer with dry goods experience; state wages; references and other particulars, RUSTADT'S, Hammond, Ind.

YOUNG MAN—Accountant at figures; 360; Central Department, Y. M. C. A., EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 135 La Salle st., Chicago, 9.

## HELP WANTED—FEMALE

BOOKKEEPER—STENOGRAPHER (exp.) wanted; permanent position; \$12-\$15. M. J. & W. E. HOSAC, 17 E. Van Buren st., Chicago.

BOOKKEEPERS wanted, 2 exp. ladies, competent to take full charge or assist; good penmanship required; \$12 to \$15; 23 and 30; salary \$12 to \$15. TRUEBLOOD EMP. CO., 133 La Salle st., Chicago.

FILE CLERKS wanted, a number of young ladies, exp. not necessary, although preferred, for several firms, and corporation concerns; salary \$4 to \$7. TRUEBLOOD EMP. CO., 133 La Salle st., Chicago.

MAID wanted for general housework; 4 in family; \$5 per week. MRS. ALBERTA MARTIN ADAMS, 45 Brainerd st., Detroit, Mich.

SUBSERVANTS—Young white girl to care for walking child and help about house; no washing or cooking. MRS. ARMIN, 6042 Baldwin av., Chicago.

SALESLADIES (exp.) for cloak and suit department; also saleslady for hair department. M. & K. CO., Rock Island, Ill.

SOLICITORS for high-class magazine; salary and commissions. For particulars address the MAGAZINE CIRCULATION CO., 200 Dearborn st., Chicago.

STENOGRAPHERS wanted—10 high-grade lady stenographers, familiar with any machine; permanent positions with high-class corporations, min. \$12 a week; 2 exp. concerns; prefer those who reside in Chicago, but will consider any. Apply at once, stating full past exp. TRUEBLOOD EMP. CO., 133 La Salle st., Chicago.

WANTED—Several high-grade lady stenographers, come of to Chicago; 2 exp. concerns; prefer those who reside in Chicago, but will consider any. Apply at once, stating full past exp. TRUEBLOOD EMP. CO., 133 La Salle st., Chicago.

WANTED—Several bright, capable young ladies, exp. in doing at least 2 or 3 years' high school education, to work in one of Chicago's most prominent trust and savings banks; exceptional opportunity for right party; salary \$10 to \$12. TRUEBLOOD EMP. CO., 133 La Salle st., Chicago.

## WESTERN STATES

## HELP WANTED—MALE

EXPERIENCED RIF SAWYERS to work in furniture factory; steady work for good men. ABERNATHY FURNITURE CO., Greenwald, Kan.

WANTED—Laborers and mill men, at the plant of the UNITED KANSAS PORTLAND CEMENT CO., near Lawrence, Kan., northwest of Independence, Kan.

WANTED—Several good male teachers; various positions; salaries from \$60 to \$100. Apply H. L. room 21, State Bank Bldg., Little Rock, Ark.

## SOUTHERN STATES

## HELP WANTED—MALE

GERMAN MAN AND WIFE to go to the country. T. W. COX, R. F. D. No. 1, James River, Va.

HAIRDRESSER wanted; A1, experienced in hair work; Protestant. Address A. L. KIMBALL CO., general delivery, Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—A first-class millwright for single hand mill; 24 day per man who can do the work. WYNAH LUMBER CO., Georgetown, S. C.

WANTED—Three traveling men at once for quinquina, glassware, toys, dolls and chinaware, direct from factory and importers. Answer to Mr. J. H. ALLEN, KINGSTON, Tenn.

WANTED—Two experienced men, one to sell and collect, the other to build up bicycles. J. H. SMITH, 13 N. Middleton st., Orangeburg, S. C.

WANTED at once, experienced steward; also head waiter for mountain resort hotel; other help wanted. CHARLESTON HOTEL, 158 Meeting st., Charleston, S. C. Phone 1551.

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## PACIFIC COAST

## HELP WANTED—MALE

CEMENT BURNERS wanted at once at the great works of the Portland Cement Co.; \$25 per day; steady work; good houses with electric lights and hot water; desirable men only; placed the year round. McDOWALL & CO., employment and labor, 32 Sacramento st., San Francisco.

Men Wanted—200 TO EMPLOYMENT in lumber work; \$150 per cord; 4 day week. CENTRAL EMP. AGENCY, Market and Santa Clara sts., San Jose, Cal.

COOKS wanted; thoroughly experienced and capable, in good paying positions; references required. FREACY & SMITH, 1 East st., San Francisco.

## CANADA—FOREIGN

## HELP WANTED—MALE

CARRIAGE BLACKSMITH wanted at once; first-class; around man; married or single; steady job; good wages. Apply THOMAS K. WISMER CARRIAGE CO., Jordan, Ont.

TRIMMERS wanted immediately for wholesale clothing house; first-class; must have best references. Apply to ALBERT A. BLOUT, 352 Craig st., west, Montreal, Can.

WANTED—A thoroughly competent man plasterer, capable of carrying through big work quickly; permanent position; light man; references required. Apply to E. R. & A. GILIN, 18 St. Alexis st., Montreal, Can.

## HELP WANTED—FEMALE

GOVERNMENT Cultivated lady to teach girl 15 years old in delightful tropical home; music, art and studies required. MRS. H. M. HICKLEY, Nueva Germania, Isle of Pines, W. I.

HOUSEKEEPER wanted on farm; must be good plain cook; permanent position; work. W. W. KENNEDY, Maygar P. O., Sask., Can.

## BOSTON AND N. E.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

ADJUSTER (30), long experience in insurance line as inspector and adjuster; seeks connection with good, local company; would consider any good proposition along insurance line. Address K. 560 Monitor Office.

APPRENTICE desired position in electrical work; have had a little experience; best references. RALPH L. DAVISON, 260 Beacon st., Boston.

ASST. BOOKKEEPER desired position, as general office clerk; married; 32 week to start; strictly temperate. Care HARRARD EMP. BUREAU, Cambridge, Mass. Phone 1293.

## BOSTON AND N. E.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

ATTENDANT to gentleman desires position; young man; 10 years' experience; strictly temperate; references. Would travel. D 556 Monitor Office.

ATTENDANT to gentleman desires position; long experience; best references. THOMAS COOPER, care of B. Y. M. C. A., Emp. Bureau, Boston.

BOOKKEEPER—PHOTOGRAPHER (50) who gives light services in exchange for home and \$2 per week. Address W. J. B., box 1, Sagamore, Mass.

BOY (15), strong, reliable, would like position; work preferred. HENRY I. SALCOLOVE, 554 Eastern av., Malden, Mass.

B. Y. STUDENT desires clerical position or work; salary \$8 a week. ALBERT E. EVANS, 400 W. W. B. st., Woburn, Mass.

BUYER (40) wishes position with wholesale or retail house; long experience in many countries; good references; go anywhere in business for self; would consider position as department supervisor. Address N 364, Monitor Office.

CARETAKERS, married couple (Protestant), 32, would like position as caretakers or place of trust; man very handy, good references; wife experienced in domestic work. J. F. COLLINS, 34 1/2 Conant st., Boston.

CARETAKER desires position on private estate. F. L. WHITNEY, 70 Beacon st., Hyde Park, Mass.

CASHIER (26) desires position; will accept outside work; married. F. M. GIVEN, 19 Linden st., Everett, Mass.

CELIST desired position for summer, with orchestra or will furnish a trio. H. L. JEWELL, 73 Montgomery st., Boston.

CHAUFFEUR desired position; with A1 New York references; 5 years' experience private service and 1 year demonstrating. Address A. 528, Monitor Office.

CHAUFFEUR (colored), wishes position with private family; 4 years' experience, do any kind of work; references. EDWARD MARION, 28 Windsor st., Boston.

CHAUFFEUR desired position in private family; 12 years' experience; a graduate of the Boston Y. M. C. A. Auto school. C. M. T., 172 Huntington av., Boston.

CHAUFFEUR (colored) desires position with reliable family; 4 1/2 years' experience; good references. WILLIAM N. GOODE, 70 Everett st., Boston.

CHAUFFEUR desired position; temperate and reliable; handle and repair most any gasoline car; garage and machine shop experience. JAMES H. VAN TASSEL, 54 Evergreen st., Boston.

CHAUFFEUR with repair shop experience and good reference wants summer position. Address 10 Olive pl., Boston, or 254, Monitor Office.

CHAUFFEUR desired position; American; 21 careful driver; 1 year shop experience; comfortable car; private car preferred. Address 100 Longwood av., Boston.

CLERK (27) desires position; ambitious, thoroughly capable; 12 years' experience; references. ALBERT H. TWITE, 541 Newbury st., West Somerville, Mass.

CLERK desired position; 12 years' experience; references. Address M. M. ANGELL, 122 Washington av., Chelsea, Mass.

ATTENDANT, married, English, wishes daily occupation or as companion to lady or child; good reader and walker; 12 years' experience. Address M. M. ANGELL, 122 Washington av., Chelsea, Mass.

ATTENDANT, housekeeper or matron's position wanted by American Protestant; experienced; references. Address M. M. ANGELL, 122 Washington av., Chelsea, Mass.

ATTENDANT, married, English, wishes daily occupation or as companion to lady or child; good reader and walker; 12 years' experience. Address M. M. ANGELL, 122 Washington av., Chelsea, Mass.

BOOKKEEPER desired position; 10 years' experience; references. Address M. M. ANGELL, 122 Washington av., Chelsea, Mass.

BOOKKEEPER, young lady, experienced in double entry, wants position, or will substitute; good references. Address M. M. ANGELL, 122 Washington av., Chelsea, Mass.

CARETAKER—Woman wishes to take charge of house while family is on vacation; experienced and thoroughly competent; best references. Address M. M. ANGELL, 122 Washington av., Chelsea, Mass.

CELIST desired position for the summer, or will furnish trio if preferred. Address H. L. JEWELL, 73 Montgomery st., Boston.

COMPANION—HOUSEKEEPER—American, middle-aged lady, desires position with lady living alone, or with family of two. A. F. BULLOCK, 44 Holbrook st., Boston.

COMPANION, college graduate, American, desires position (good reader), or as private secretary; good penman; references. Address M. M. ANGELL, 122 Washington av., Chelsea, Mass.

COMPANION—French lady desires position with party going to California for winter. H. 571, Monitor Office.

HOUSEMAN (Scottish, 25 years old, exp. desires position of any kind; city or country; references. HAYES, 120 Plain, Mass.

ICE CREAM MAKER desired position; can make perfect ice cream, all flavors, and custards; 12 years' experience; references. Address M. M. ANGELL, 122 Washington av., Chelsea, Mass.

JANITOR desired position in a quiet home in city or country; take care of lawn or general work round the house; honest and reliable; references. J. S. AHRN, 110 Chandler st., Boston.

MAN and WIFE (colored), well recommended, capable of doing any kind of work; references. Address M. M. ANGELL, 122 Washington av., Chelsea, Mass.

MAN and WIFE (colored), well recommended, capable of doing any kind of work; references. Address M. M. ANGELL, 122 Washington av., Chelsea, Mass.

MANAGER or assistant in painting and decorating business wants position; capable of handling men and getting results; estimate from plans; experienced in all details; strictly reliable; any locality. Address 100, Monitor Office.

MAKON'S APPRENTICE desired position. GEO. H. HOMER, Jr., 50 Roxbury st., Roxbury, Mass.

MEAT CUTTER in small market, extra good cutter and neat; would like position where take care of stores for hotel or at town. GEO. H. 18 Whitler st., Lynn, Mass.

MEAT CUTTER and grocery clerk desired position; capable of taking charge of town preferred. Address M. M. ANGELL, 122 Washington av., Chelsea, Mass.

MIDDLE-AGED MAN, experienced in hotel and other clerical work, would like position where honesty and reliability will be appreciated. J. H. L., room 46, Globe bldg., Boston.

NIGHT WATCHMAN (married) desires position of night watchman in warehouse. JOHN HOLMES, 45 Mead st., Charlestown, Mass.

## BOSTON AND N. E.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

NIGHT WATCHMAN desires inside work of any kind; can furnish best of references. JAMES MOORE, 20 Rockingham pl., Roxbury, Mass.

OFFICE CLERK (20) desires position, on vacation; 29 years' experience; best of references. Address P. O. Box 20, Randolph, Mass.

P. H. H. LERK, college man, desires position for the summer months. GEORGE H. WESTON, 285 Newport av., Wollaston, Mass.

PIANIST, experienced, wishes position at hotel resort; could furnish orchestra. GEO. M. BROWN, 17 Wendell st., Cambridge, Mass.

PORTER (26) desires position, or as houseman; can drive light truck; references. W. FINLAY, 185 Dudley st., Boston.

PRIVATE SECRETARY desired position of trust or as cashier and bookkeeper; American, married, 29 years' experience; best of references. Address M. M. ANGELL, 122 Washington av., Chelsea, Mass.

SALESMAN desired position with a good firm; knows how and willing to work; good references. Address M. M. ANGELL, 122 Washington av., Chelsea, Mass.

SALESMAN desired position on stable line, or clerking; can furnish A1 references; 34 Trenton st., East Boston.

SALESMAN (40) of long experience, seeks outside employment, preferably local territory; all particulars at interview; no commission propositions considered. Address D 542, Monitor Office.

STENOGRAPHER, young man, desires position; 4 years' experience; references. Address A. 528, Monitor Office.

SUMMER work wanted by student, 18; high school graduate; references. ARTHUR W. SHEPARD, 10 Woodland st., Sharon, Mass.

TWO YOUNG MEN would like positions of any kind evenings and Saturdays and on week days; references. G. S. MACFARLANE, 280 Mass. av., Boston.

VALET-COMMISSION desired position; educated, refined young man; no objection to traveling; best references; as to ability, WM. H. HARRISON, 43 Bowdoin st., Boston.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

ATTENDANT desired position, experienced, willing to assist with light housework or as caretaker for summer months; references given. MRS. L. 39 West Cedar st., Boston.

ATTENDANT desired position, or as companion or housekeeper for elderly lady in good home; references. MRS. L. 39 West Cedar st., Boston.

ATTENDANT, Irish, wants general work in private family (no children); is willing; has experience and references. 288 Haverhill st., Boston.

HOUSEWORK wanted by neat, reliable young woman, or work by the day. A. GERTHIE WILKINS, 387 Northampton st., Boston.

HOUSEWORK ASSISTANT (Protestant) desires employment; would wash and iron; references. MRS. L. 39 West Cedar st., Boston.

HOUSEWORK ASSISTANT (colored) desires employment; would wash and iron; references. MRS. L. 39 West Cedar st., Boston.

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## BOSTON AND N. E.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

CORRESPONDENT, well educated, with practical newspaper experience, desires position as correspondent and news stand circulation manager on first-class daily; Essex county preferred. Box 141, Boston, Mass.

DRESSMAKER and MILLINER wishes work by the day; 8, 300 Monitor Office.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK or plain sewing by the day or hour wanted by young woman. MRS. BRIDGES, 20 Ash st., Boston.

GIRL (colored), morning work or work evenings; references. B. THOMAS, 25 Newcomb st., Boston.

GIRL desires position to assist in store or take care of baby; would like a place near Jamaica Plain. LILLIAN MOORE, 14 Mass. st., Boston.

GIRL (17), kindergarten experience, desires position to take care of 1 or 2 children; references. MOLLIE MALLARD, 4 Greenwood st., Dorchester, Mass.

GIRL, 17, trustworthy, desires position, or as attendant, or mother's helper; fond of children; experienced; references. MRS. L. 39 West Cedar st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER desired position, capable, middle-aged, for gentleman's family; references. Address B. 558, Monitor Office.

HOUSEKEEPER, Protestant American, desires position; references. Address B. 558, Monitor Office.

HOUSEKEEPER (Protestant American) desires position; references. Address B. 558, Monitor Office.

HOUSEKEEPER desired position with private family; references. Address B. 558, Monitor Office.

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## BOSTON AND N. E.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

PRIVATE SECRETARY—Refined young lady, experienced, best references, can see portion of her time to care for correspondence of private family; references. Residences, 8, DEANE, room 225, 6 Beacon st., Boston.

PROOFREADER, thoroughly experienced, on newspaper, desires position; best references. B. 558 Monitor Office.







# THE HOME FORUM

## Honesty in Business

THERE are thousands of what are universally known as "tricks of the trade" that are perfectly legitimate, and have been acquired by their possessors as the result of honest and frequently costly experiments and experience. "Tricks" which enable the manufacturer to meet the demands of the buyer in a manner satisfactory to both. A case has, however, recently been brought to the notice of the British public, in which revelations of an extraordinary and it is to be hoped unusual nature were made. From the reports published of the proceedings, it appears that a certain shop assistant in a vast store was allowed one quarter of any profit he could make by selling at a higher price a boot similar to the one he had offered at the lower price.

It is hardly credible that in these enlightened days such practices can be countenanced by anyone or however small a way of business he may be engaged, and it is most satisfactory that these methods employed by this firm should have been revealed to the public. The only sound motive in reporting such dealings is the wish to correct them, and to prevent their recurrence in the future, and it is to be hoped that this good result will have been attained. It is high time that the methods employed in every branch of business, whether in large engineering works, or in small retail shops, should be above reproach. There are, it is well known, a great number of shops and factories where the most stringent measures are taken to ensure that nothing but absolute honesty should govern all the dealings

of the employees or agents, yet, one may venture to say there is still room for improvement. No better standard can be adopted than the golden rule, and those who have adopted this standard have proved that customers gain confidence and increase in number. Good is really a great deal more desired than evil, and those who find a shop or store run on sound or honest lines will continue their patronage and recommend it to their friends. The inverse is also just as true, so that, to repeat the advice that has already been given many thousands of times, "Honesty is the best policy." This advice is old, it is good, and as sound today as the first time it was given.

It is hardly credible that in these enlightened days such practices can be countenanced by anyone or however small a way of business he may be engaged, and it is most satisfactory that these methods employed by this firm should have been revealed to the public. The only sound motive in reporting such dealings is the wish to correct them, and to prevent their recurrence in the future, and it is to be hoped that this good result will have been attained. It is high time that the methods employed in every branch of business, whether in large engineering works, or in small retail shops, should be above reproach. There are, it is well known, a great number of shops and factories where the most stringent measures are taken to ensure that nothing but absolute honesty should govern all the dealings

## A Calcutta Mansion

The mansion in Calcutta where Lord Minto holds forth is of about the same age as the White House at Washington. It is far more magnificent and its surroundings have more style. West of it is the town hall, a Doric building which was finished under the instructions of this viceroy's grandfather in 1813, and near that the magnificent buildings of the high courts, which compare in size with those of our government departments at Washington.—San Francisco Argonaut.

The issuance of \$60,000 of bonds for good roads is contemplated by Mitchell county, Texas.

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## Forestry in the Philippine Islands

AS a forest officer under the British government, it was with considerable pleasure that the writer took the opportunity, on a recent visit to Manila, P. I., of calling upon the courteous chief of the forestry bureau of the islands, and of seeing something of the conditions under which his staff is working, and it was especially interesting to observe the methods by which the sympathy of the native population was being promoted, for upon the success of such efforts the smooth and successful working of any forestry department largely depends.

Major Ahern has worked for this end along two principal lines, by drawing natives into the service of the department, and by disseminating knowledge of the advantages of forestry among the mass of the native population, and especially among the children. A number of Filipinos have, in pursuance of the first policy, been allowed to enter the department as temporary forest rangers, and have been given practical instruction during the last few years in the various branches of silviculture work both among the forests and in the office. A course of forestry has also been established in the new agricultural college. Young Filipinos, trained in this way, can rise on the permanent staff to the post of head ranger.

Such as are willing and capable are further encouraged and assisted to

obtain the necessary qualifications in the forest schools of the islands or of the United States, for the post of forest assistants, side by side with the American forest officers, and eligible with them for all the higher posts in the upper grade of the service.

The ultimate aim of Major Ahern, and one which he has frankly stated in his last annual report, is to be able to turn over the greater part of the actual care of the public forests to these men, retaining only sufficient Americans to maintain an efficient general inspection and control of their work.

The second line of endeavor has been followed up with no less energy. Forest officers and others have been deputed to make tours in the principal forest districts, instructing the resident Filipinos by means of classes and illustrated lectures as to the advantages accruing from the principle and practice of sound forest conservancy. Considerable progress has already been reported in both the above branches of departmental work, and all foresters acquainted with the difficulties that he has had to face will congratulate Major Ahern on the gratifying results already shown.

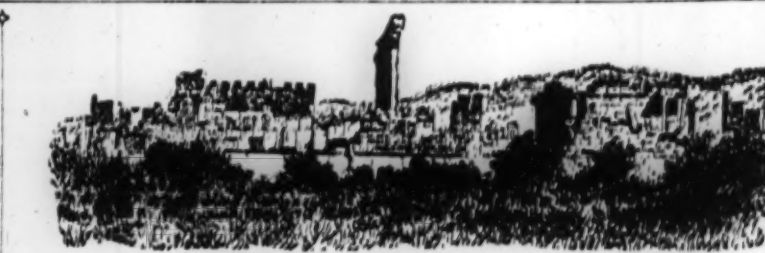
## TEMPLES OF BAALBEK

IN the valley of the Litani, lying between the ranges of Lebanon, stand the far-famed temples of Baalbek, or Heliopolis, which, though in ruins, are the finest examples of Grecian architecture in existence.

The bleakness of the landscape is relieved by the gardens, mulberry trees and poplars clustering round the little town at the base of the platform, which is crowned with its group of monuments, and its six isolated columns. Seen from a distance, they give an impression of extreme grace and lightness; and it is only when standing in the great central court, and gazing up at these columns, 75 feet in height, that the visitor begins to realize their enormous size and fine proportions. How grand must the sun god's shrine have been that had 20 like these down each side! It dates from 138 A. D.

Two other temples, both later, occupy the enclosure; Jupiter's now quite ruined, and the smaller one of Bacchus, in better preservation; while that of Venus still stands in a garden below.

Bold in conception, and remarkable for



(Drawn by Mrs. Hannon.)  
THE TEMPLES OF BAALBEK, SYRIA.

Said to be the finest examples of Grecian architecture extant.

richness of detail, they are all of the Corinthian order of architecture; but they have suffered sadly at the hands of the barbarians. Here desolation reigns. The heathen cult, and its degraded priesthood, have long disappeared; and the place is only visited by the curious, or by the designer, in quest of models.

When the German Emperor visited Baalbek some years ago, he started excavations which led to some interesting discoveries, and many repairs were carried out. The platform itself, at one part nearly 50 feet high, is believed to be far older than any of the structures

it supports, and is attributed to the Phoenicians; thus we find here three different epochs of religious thought indicated.

In the northeast corner are three stones of such a prodigious size, two being 63 and one 64½ feet long, that no engineer of modern times has been able to explain how they were conveyed and then elevated to their present position. The limestone quarry from which they were hewn is not far off, and there lies another block even larger than these, measuring 70 feet in length, one being still attached to the rock.

## A Piece of Constructive Poetry

The building of the Panama canal and the conquest of the zone are concrete results of great feats of imagination. We are told that the great poets are gone and that the best expression of the poetic impulse is passing away. Yet I am convinced that of all epochs this is essentially the most poetic; but we do not recognize the poetry of it. Here in this great enterprise are imagination, prophecy, and better than all, fulfillment. It may not set itself directly to the music of words, although this will come. But even before it comes, the action, the rhythm of work, the stupendous leap of the imagination, the grasp of the future, the bonding of the peoples of the earth, are the elements of a greater poem than yet has been written.

I like to think of this enterprise, and of all other enterprises that realize great prophecies, as constructive poetry. The mere putting of it into words is a secondary and really a minor matter. Poetry may take other forms than that of words. It is not essential that all poetry be written; it may be built. All good work well done is essentially poetic to the sensitive mind; and when the work is the rhythm of 50,000 souls striking in unison, the poem is majestic.—Prof. L. H. Bailey of Cornell.

## A Mere Supposition

"I s'pose they call it the silver moon," said the boarder who wants to be an end man, "because it makes its change in quarters."—Browning's Magazine.

The most substantial glory of a country is its virtuous great men; its prosperity will depend on its docility to learn from their example.—Fisher Ames.

## Something That Has Not Advanced in Price

Apocryphal of the animated controversy on the price of novels, the London correspondent of the Scotsman points out that the fashion, established only with recent years, of charging 6s. (\$1.50) for a new novel is a recurrence to ancient custom. In the library at the British Museum is a slim volume published in 1786, containing a list of publications since the year Queen Anne came to the throne, with their price. It was then the custom to publish novels in three volumes, and works were priced per volume. Thus Fanny Burney's "Evelina," published in 1778 in three volumes, sold for 7s. 6d. The volumes of "Tristram Shandy," published in 1759, were priced at 5s. "The Vicar of Wakefield," seven years later, came out in two volumes, selling at 6s. sewn, 6s. bound. The original edition of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" was priced 1s. 6d. A copy of it recently sold at Sotheby's for £1475.

It was, the same correspondent adds, Walter Scott whose abounding popularity put up the price of novels. To begin with the advance was moderate, "Waverley" and "Guy Mannering" sold at 7s. a volume. As an odd volume was obviously of no use, it meant that the purchaser paid a guinea for the book. Scott's price was next put up to 24s. (86). For "Ivanhoe" 30s. was charged, while "Quentin Durward" and later novels were priced at a guinea and a half, a charge maintained for eight decades. Mrs. Gaskell's novels were issued at that price. A short time ago her old publishers, Smith, Elder & Co., issued a new edition of her works, beautifully printed on fine paper, handy in size, with a specially written introduction to each volume, the whole eight costing little more than the guinea and a half which our forebears paid for a single novel.

## Coalless Heating

In the Yellowstone Park geyser basin a small greenhouse stands over a geyser stream. A current of boiling water passes through it. Steam arises in profusion, moistening the plants, and the sun aids in the work, so that an extraordinary rapidity of growth is the result. Lettuce matures in two or three weeks, and other plants grow with proportionate rapidity. The climate of the locality is very severe, which makes more striking this example of the utilization of nature's energy.—Harper's Weekly.

## A Different Tack

Two suburbanites were having an argument as to their respective strengths. "Why," said the first, "every morning before breakfast I get a bucket and pull up 90 gallons from the well." "That's nothing," retorted the other. "I get a boat every morning and pull up the river."—Exchange.

## MAN'S DWELLING-PLACE

SINCE the beginning of mortal history the world has sought to assuage its home-ache with the hope of a dwelling-place beyond change, an eternal home. Abraham, brave journeyer over an unknown way, "looked for a city which hath foundations, whose builder and maker is God" (Heb. xi, 10). But John saw the "holy city" coming down to men. This wondrous vision is explained with crystal clearness in Christian Science, and all who gain an understanding of its teaching catch a glimpse of this city and can find their way home. In the sixty-sixth chapter of Isaiah is a beautiful picture of the mother-love

which crowns this home. The description is completed with these words: "As one whom his mother comforteth, so will I comfort you; and ye shall be comforted in Jerusalem." There are few who have not known something at least of a mother's comforting, and many have learned in dealing with the world that "the sharp experiences of belief in the suppositions of life of matter, as well as our disappointments and ceaseless woes, turn us like tired children to the arms of divine Love" (Science and Health, p. 322). Many also have found through Christian Science how to become as a little child, how to drop off the accumulated falsities of the years and emerge fresh and fair as the leper of old from the Jordan. The method is very simple, but pride and prejudice must be laid aside for willing obedience before the blessing is gained. Thought released from the belief of life in matter dies, straight as a homing dove, to God, and there knows that His love has always surrounded His child, and must forever do so.

The Scriptures teach that "flesh and blood," the belief of life in matter, cannot enter the eternal city of Spirit.

## Good Cheer

The optimist exerts a wonderful influence for good. In addition to making his own life's problem easier of solution, he accomplishes, by example, what other men so often try to do by precept. The good he does is known of all men. He radiates life and hope and renewed promises, and the lives he touches are all the better for the brightness he dispenses.—Charleston News and Courier.

## Education in Americanism

An English statesman gives sound advice.

SO much has been said recently as to the uselessness of a classical education it is refreshing to find the most successful and best liked diplomat and man of affairs in the world has come to the rescue of the classics, says the Los Angeles Herald. James Bryce, the British ambassador, who is one of the foremost living authorities on Americanism and the author of the greatest and most accurate textbook ever written on the subject of the United States and the American system, told the students of the University of Kansas universities of the country are not paying sufficient attention to Latin, Greek, philosophy and history.

Latin and Greek should be studied for the purpose of acquiring a more intimate and reliable knowledge of our bor-

rowed polyglot language, which is heavily their debtor. Philosophy should be studied in order that the popular mind may be trained to take a discerning and rational view of events and circumstances of the day, which ought to be (but are not) measured and weighed by their derivative relation to the past and their causative relation to the future. A deep, accurate knowledge of the history of the United States would steady the politics of the country and would produce good government almost automatically. If the people were thoroughly grounded in Americanism, no government but good government would be possible or thinkable.

## Pluck That Wins

Naval officers love to tell of the pluck shown by the enlisted men of the navy; and of these stories perhaps none is more interesting than the tale of the Irish seaman who entered in a certain rivalry with a Dutch sailor, retold lately in Lippincott's.

In the old days an American wooden ship of war once lay in a Dutch port, and a number of Dutch sailors came aboard to fraternize.

Shortly a spirit of rivalry arose. The sailors tried to outdo one another in athletic tricks; and the honors were for some time with the Americans. Finally, however, to the consternation of our men, one Dutchman climbed to the very top of the mainmast and there stood on his head.

Seeing that his fellows were much downcast by reason of the Dutchman's feat, an Irishman leaped to his feet, exclaiming that he would not let a Dutchman beat him.

Accordingly, this reckless Celt scrambled up the mast like a monkey, and when he had reached the top he prepared to duplicate the foreigner's feat. He put his head down and gave a push with his feet. The first push wasn't hard enough, and he dropped back. But the second push was too hard, and he fell heels over head. His back struck the first rope, his legs the next, his neck the next, and so on, somersault after somersault, till, astonishing as it may seem, he landed on his feet on the deck. "Do that, ye Dutchman!" he shouted, as soon as he could get his breath.

## Saint-Saens and English Music

Camille Saint-Saens protests strongly in his Reminiscences against the belief current in France that we are not a musical nation. Lately said the Fall Mail Gazette. "Every time I visit England I return more and more convinced that the English like and understand music. They like it in their own way, it is true, but this way can hardly be considered a bad one. Handel's oratorios, some of Haydn's greatest symphonies, Weber's 'Oberon,' Mendelssohn's 'Elijah' and 'Scott's Symphony,' and Gounod's 'Redemption' and 'Mors et Vita,' were all written for the English public, to whom we, therefore, owe a debt of gratitude. Had it not been for the good taste of English music-lovers these masterpieces would in all probability never have been composed."

## Coals to Newcastle

According to Nix telegrams, a rich foreigner, leaving no family, has bequeathed his entire fortune, valued at several million francs, to the Paris banking firm of Rothschild Brothers. He placed on record his desire to reward the firm for having augmented his capital so successfully by strictly honest means.

Life is less than nothing without love.—Bailey.

## Consider

Consider the lilies—  
The diamond-kissed dew  
Giving life to the blossom  
And bloom ever new.  
Is there anything, friend, that is worrying you?

Consider the sparrows—  
Not one that e'er flew  
Ever fails of the manna  
His God leads him to.  
Is there anything, friend, that is worrying you?  
—Leslie H. Allen.

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## CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

### PICTURE PUZZLE



What girl's name?

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE.  
Coin (Coy-n).

### The Gyroscope in Toys

Many boys and girls have seen what is known as the gyroscope top—a wheel set in a rim with handles. They have played experiments with this top, to prove that it is difficult to change its position once the wheel is set strongly in motion. But few of them know that an important fact of mechanics is illustrated here—the fact which enables them to sit their bicycles so easily without tipping over. The wheels once set in a forward motion tend not only to go forward, of course, but also to keep the original position, and so incline neither left nor right. It is this fact which keeps the earth so steadily on its course, for the earth is just a great gyroscope.

The gyroscope in steady ships has been much exploited of late, and it will perhaps be equally valuable in aeroplanes. The toy diabolos, a sort of double top, shaped like an hour-glass, which is spun on a string, is also a gyroscope.

### Campers' Cups

Some campers lost their tin cups and as they were several miles from the nearest tin shop they decided to make a few substitute cups from the tomato cans they emptied. The entire cover was removed from each can and the tin was cut with a pair of shears three eighths inch on each side of the seam down to a depth that would make the right height for the cup. The metal was then cut around the can, except the seam, which, when bent, made a good handle. One eighth inch of the edge was rolled over to make its surface smooth.—Popular Mechanics.

Morality without religion is only a kind of dead-reckoning—an endeavor to find our place on a cloudy sea by measuring the distance we have to run but without any observation of the heavenly bodies.—Longfellow.



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, July 7, 1910.

### Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Ballinger

THESE two gentlemen are at least at one in that they occupy not a little attention in the public eye, but they seem not to be quite agreed on other matters, one of which is presumably conservation. This country is so large in its physical proportions, its population is so great and political complications vary so much in its different parts, that it is not always an easy matter to state a political question, much less to settle it. It may easily be that in one's hasty conclusion one may do another an injustice, but the fairly common impression throughout the country is that Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Pinchot tried to save the resources of the country in view of the future, and that Mr. Ballinger did not seem to be quite so solicitous about that future. He manifests, moreover, a disposition to dispense with the services of subordinates that do not share his views, and shows a certain indifference or opposition to what may pretty safely be called public opinion, and an opinion that in some quarters has thoroughly crystallized.

He seems to object to Mr. Newell, who, he is reported to say, is "unbusinesslike." Mr. Ballinger, we trust, will not allow this adjective to have the same dreadful significance that another, "academic," has when used by other statesmen that are misunderstood. If Mr. Newell is so unbusinesslike that he is not fitted to perform his duties, no doubt Mr. Ballinger will see to it that the public service shall not suffer thereby. But here, again, the public have an impression that Mr. Newell is a good public officer, and they are asking why, if Mr. Ballinger is so very much in the right as he says that he is, does he adopt an attitude half belligerent, half regretful. We have intimated before this that the people feel that Mr. Ballinger is over-zealous in his own behalf and not enough so in certain other directions.

Some cabinets are unfortunate enough to have a member that must always be explained, though in Mr. Ballinger's case the explanation is conspicuous by its absence. The only fact of which the people can be quite sure is that Mr. Taft retains his services and is apparently satisfied with them. Perhaps with the coming of Mr. Roosevelt into the political arena Mr. Ballinger can be induced to become more communicative on a subject that is of a good deal of interest to those that wish well to their country, though we trust that he will never become "unbusinesslike" or "academic." Mr. Taft has stood by him as loyally as he could ask, but to the philosophic it is useless to contend that the secretary of the interior does any particular good to the administration. On the contrary, he is a cause of constant criticism from people who believe he is a public official who has not given of his best to his employers, the people.

No one can doubt that Boston is indeed the nation's educational center just now, no matter what other cities may say to the contrary after the National Education Association convention has adjourned and the thousands of teachers have returned home.

### First Monorail Trip Today

RECENTLY we have been engrossed in the airship, and not without profit. We may now turn our attention once more, however, to a form of transportation more closely allied to that which is generally in vogue, with the view of noting the latest step in its development. Not far from New York city today, between City Island and Bartow Station, on the Hudson River railroad, will be run the first monorail passenger car ever put into commission regularly in this country. The distance between the points named is but two miles, but the main thing is that if the monorail system can be operated regularly over a two-mile line it can, and will be eventually, operated successfully over lines of indefinite length.

Heretofore trials of the monorail car have been made under conditions greatly to its disadvantage. The length of the rail has been too short to permit of the development of speed, and on the occasion of the last notable experiment the track was circular, a circumstance that left many questions open. The trip today will be over a straight line, and the car will have a carrying capacity of forty passengers. It is estimated that the possible speed is 100 miles an hour, but owing to the limited length of the track a speed of over eighty miles an hour will not be attempted. One disadvantage of the system is that it cannot be operated on the surface in cities, owing to the amount of overhead construction which it requires, but one among many of its advantages is the fact that, owing to the lightness of its construction, it can be carried above elevated lines. Assuming that an overhead line were constructed in New York city, it is said that monorail trains could travel from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street to South ferry in less than five minutes. The complete success of the monorail line to be inaugurated today may lead to the solution of many puzzling problems in intramural transportation.

### A Subway System for Chicago

SO MUCH has been said with regard to Chicago's wonderful tunnel system that those unfamiliar with the traction situation in that city are likely to become confused when it is remarked that only now does the way seem to be opening for the construction of a comprehensive subway system there. Chicago's present underground system is for the handling of freight only. It forms a perfect network of rails below the street level, but it is not adaptable to the transportation of passengers. Under the ordinances at present in operation, the traction companies doing business within the corporate limits of Chicago are compelled to pay into the city treasury annually a very large percentage of their gross earnings. This constitutes what is known as a special traction fund, and it is proposed that it shall be used to enable the city in course of time to acquire all existing traction property. Moreover, with this end ultimately in view, it is proposed that the city shall at once enter upon the construction of a system of subways, the same to be leased to operating companies upon such terms as the municipality may

think proper to demand. Every step looking to this end has been contested, but the supreme court of Illinois has just handed down a decision which removes the last obstacle in the way of this great public undertaking. This decision upholds a previous one to the effect that the fund alluded to may be used in subway construction, and that other funds in the treasury may be employed for the same purpose. Moreover, it establishes the right of the city to construct, to own and to lease the subways.

Plans for carrying on the work will be submitted to the local transportation committee of the city council early in the fall. There is much conjecture with regard to the effect of a subway system upon the loop district, at present one of the most congested business centers in the world. Subways may have the effect of increasing this congestion to a degree that will necessitate the expansion which so many hope for, or they may so facilitate traffic that the congestion will be greatly relieved. In either event the subway system must eventually prove of incalculable benefit to Chicago.

SINCE Lady Abdy of London is giving a quarter of a million to establish an aerial passenger line between her city and Paris, and the Zodiac Dirigible Company of France is ready to launch an airship line between Newport and Narragansett Pier, it looks as if there will be a well-established "air ferry" in operation somewhere before the summer is over.

### Toleration

IT is to be regretted that the twentieth century can witness such a scene of disorder as took place near the Italian town of Avellino, where a number of American citizens were attacked by a mob that afterward damaged the church building to which these gentlemen retired for refuge. It is always painful to see any recrudescence of religious intolerance, but its very fact in this case seems to point out how such examples increase in rareness and are invariably the result of ignorance. It is evident from the despatches that the police and soldiers did all that they could; if there were present any of that splendid body of military police, the "carabinieri," we may be quite sure that they did their duty, as they always do.

The matter can have little or no international significance, as the two governments perfectly well recognize the fact that such incidents spring from ignorance and its offspring, superstition, and represent what the Italian government has for years striven to remove. With so enlightened a minister as the Marchese di San Giuliano at the foreign office in Rome, we can be certain that Mr. Leishman's representation will be received most sympathetically.

With all desire to give credit to the Italian government for the enormous strides that it has made since 1870, we cannot but contrast a sporadic outburst like the one near Avellino with the practise of religious toleration that obtains in the United States, a practise that is not merely in the seeming but is one of the most wholesome facts in our political existence. Paul Leicester Ford, in a note to the "Federalist," speaks of the scheme to introduce religious intolerance into this country as "impossible," and such, under the genius of our social and political institution, it is. It would not be fair to do more than contrast the two states as to this fact; Italy is strenuously trying to give education to her people and the good work that she has begun she will continue. Though it may not be generally known to our readers, the Italian army system is a great factor in this work, as recruits are taught while in the army; local prejudices are sought to be obliterated by moving regiments out of home territory, so that the man from Catania may learn that he has fellow-countrymen in Como.

It is education and education alone that teaches men not to hearken to the voice of religious intolerance; by education they learn that toleration means justice, and that no state thrives without justice. It is ignorance that deceives men into believing that there is anything right in injustice and that it can possibly achieve anything permanent. It is perhaps even a lower ignorance that would make one man think that he can impose his religious opinions on another, and represents nothing higher than brute force. The Declaration of Independence spells religious freedom from beginning to end, and not to grasp the fact that this has been developed by a hundred and twenty-five years of national existence, is to argue one's self unacquainted with the country's fixed polity. We were helped in this polity by the fact that we started with it, but it has been steadily strengthened and buttressed by another polity fixed as immovably and cognate with the first, namely, that education supported by public funds should be secular in character. Italy has had much greater handicaps than we, yet in its forty years the Italian government has worked to this end. It is this fact that should indicate to us that such an event as we have seen at Avellino is purely ephemeral, and the very fact of its being conspicuous ought to show us that such things are the marked exception and not the rule.

IT WILL remain a rather sad reflection on the orthographical courage of Boston and the rest of the nation if Miss Bessie Oliver, the champion speller of Oklahoma, is permitted to return home without having been able to find any one brave enough to contest with her in her special field of proficiency. However, it will remain considerably to her credit that she offered to spell down the whole crowd and that no one saw fit to accept her challenge.

THE government of Brazil seems to be bent upon making an intelligent and exhaustive inquiry into the methods of cotton planting that obtain in Dixie. American experts in cotton growing are to be engaged for the purpose of traveling through the cotton-growing states of northern Brazil also. The interesting feature of the matter is the calm, thorough, businesslike procedure that Brazil is following in the material development of the republic.

THE opinion now being set forth by the Chicago meat packers to the effect that the "\$10 hog" is not likely to be seen again, but that hogs are likely to continue to range around \$9 a hundredweight is moderately reassuring. Even this so-called "normal" price for pork will no doubt be deemed rather high for many persons with purses of limited capacity.

WITH Clark W. Hetherington, physical director of the University of Missouri, lauding football as the greatest of college sports, and President David Starr Jordan of the Leland Stanford University calling it brutal, sordid and pugilistic, the public may still be at a loss to know whether the "pigs" ought to be punted out of our colleges and high schools.

### The Yeomen

ON Tuesday the assistant secretary of agriculture, W. H. Hays, gave some very good and very important advice, professedly to the teacher interested in agriculture, but really to every man and woman that would have this country prosper. He spoke of the great need in education in farming in this country, meaning by this that those who had agriculture before them as a career should be technically educated. He gave as the sensible reason for this appeal the fact that education shows us how to farm better and thus to produce that increased volume of products which the growing population must demand. We make so bold as to add to that appeal and to say that it would be of great profit in every way to the country if the youth were sedulously shown that the sweet, sound country had much to give and was the backbone of our nation.

It is a saying in this country that "There are but three generations from shirtsleeves to shirtsleeves." We do not particularly admire this aphorism, either for its accuracy or its meaning, but think it would be much more accurate to say that there were but three generations between pure air and coal smoke. As to shirtsleeves, they can note neither excellence nor its opposite and are a matter of fortuitous convenience, like galoshes and palm leaf fans. But how many of us, when the roar ceases for a little, when the "fumus" and the "strepitus" are not for a season, do not look back and see trees and green fields, long grass billowing to the wind, and hear the quiet, comfortable sounds of farmyards and meadows? This pictured memory is the right of a great many of us, for from the farm our fathers came to do the nation's work, their heads less crammed with luxury than those that had their beginnings in cities. They were yeomen, of the same kind as the men that peopled New England and then spread through the West to make it hum with busy doing. The word "yeoman" means freholder, freeman, and is an honorable title now fallen into disuse. It also means one of the commonality of the first class, perhaps an even more honorable title, for it means one of the army of the excellence that gives its broad back to hold up the state.

A state that has not a large and prosperous body of native agriculturists is artificial, and well-nigh becomes a Rome that must have its grain from Africa. These men and their children supply a combination of bodily activity and moral self-respect; they can be attached to the soil in the sense that they prefer to have their career there and not in cities, and they can be as well imbued with respect for education and that love of liberty which is often more reasonably developed in the man that has space than in him that is fretted by his fellows' nearness. There exists among some in this country a tendency to ridicule the man that lives in the country, a tendency that is shown in a hundred cockney antics that find expression in what are known as the comic papers. Yet when a monkey belittles an elephant we are comforted by our sense of proportion. For a long time there has been a movement away from the countryside to the city; boys and girls have followed this, sometimes driven by necessity and sometimes by mere whim. They have improved themselves in some ways; they have not in others. It may be advanced with some assurance that the history of our industrial communities shows that a great volume of mechanical production by no means argues lasting happiness, though it may mean greater temporary diversion and distraction. Be that as it may, another question confronts us. Is it not better that this yeoman class be built up from the ranks of the native population than that its important functions be performed by those that in every way are unacquainted with our institutions?

We must have this class, if we would retain a democracy, a real, native, strong democracy that loves the soil and will not exchange it for the tawdry lure of personal pleasure and excitement. The position of a nation that does not virtually possess its own resources in the shape of the industry of an agricultural class and what they represent is so self-contradictory that we venture to hope that this fact will bring more clearly to our readers the point that we wish to impress upon them, namely, that a farm is not a place for a holiday but part of a nation's treasure.

THE manner in which a number of Republican state conventions have succeeded in indorsing President Taft, while declaring against Cannon and Aldrich policies, is evidence that consistency is not an indispensable feature of things political.

THE legitimacy and wisdom of judicious municipal advertisement, dwelt upon in this newspaper a short time ago, seem to be appealing with greater force than ever to communities that really have something worth while to talk about but that for one reason or another have been disposed to keep quiet in the past with regard to their attractions and advantages. Indianapolis, Ind., for example, one of the most prosperous, progressive and beautiful cities of the middle West, has just decided that it is not nearly so well known to the country-at-large as it should be, and with the view of bringing about a more satisfactory state of things in this regard, its active citizens have organized a promotion bureau, backed it with ample capital and placed it in charge of some well-trained newspaper men whose business it will be to advertise the city so thoroughly that there will be no further excuse in any quarter for ignorance regarding it.

It is not proposed that this bureau shall go a step farther than to tell the country and the world about Indianapolis as it really is. With 73,000 inhabitants in 1880, 105,000 in 1890, 170,000 in 1900, Indianapolis will in all probability show a population close to 240,000 in 1910, and this growth is only fairly indicative of the advancement the city has made in every other respect. It is one of the most important manufacturing cities of the West, it is equally important as a railroad center, it is handsome architecturally, it is a city of opportunity for the industrious and it is a city of comfortable homes. In the case of Indianapolis a field is opened for the newspaper writer or the "boomer" that gives promise of the most satisfactory results.

THERE is no need to question the honesty of the members of the Indiana Republican state committee in their announcement that they will not receive campaign contributions from corporations; however, the firm stand they have taken will not prevent the individuals interested in the corporations' welfare from "greasing the wheels" just a little.

### The "Booming" of Indianapolis